



HONG KONG SUNDAY HERALD

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Govt And Private Enterprise Taken To Task On Housing Problem

Hotel Rates Regulations

Regulations governing the rates for hotel services were published in the Government Gazette yesterday.

Mr. P. F. J. Eardley, Quartering Authority, now has power to fix maximum charges for all or any of the services (including the provision of lodging) provided by any hotel.

The regulations provide penalties of a maximum fine of not more than HK\$5,000 or one year imprisonment on summary conviction by a magistrate, and a maximum fine of HK\$10,000 or three years imprisonment on conviction on indictment of an offence against the regulations.

The Price Control (Hotel Services) Regulations, 1948, have been repealed.

CPA CRASH SUSPECTS DETAINED

Two men suspected of being involved in the Catalina flying-boat crash off Macao on July 16 have been detained by the Macao Police.

Unconfirmed reports said last night that the number of suspects detained totalled seven.

Interviewed by the correspondent of the New Life Evening News, local vernacular evening newspaper, the Commissioner of the Macao Police disclosed yesterday that two men have been detained for questioning in connection with the plane crash.

The Commissioner admitted that the police were working on the theory that the plane crashed as a result of an attempt to force the craft down to be looted.

He added that the Police were waiting for the plane to be salvaged. They believe that clues will be found in the wreckage plane to confirm the theory.

The Commissioner declined to release the names of the detained suspects.

The Weather

At 6000 GMT (3 p.m. H.K. Summer Time) the tropical depression was entering the Bay of the Gulf of Tonkin and was filling up rapidly.

Another depression has developed and is centred about 300 miles E of Manila. It is moving NW and is probably intensifying.

An extensive ridge from the Pacific anticyclone influences the Eastern Sea, China and Japan.

Today's Forecast—Light or moderate S.W. winds. Clouds with brief showers at first, becoming fair.

Yesterday's Weather—

Maximum	88.1 deg. F.
Minimum	75.0 deg. F.
Sunshine	1.5 hours
Rainfall	0.0 mm (0.0 in.)
Jan. 1-20th, 1948	47.66 in.
against an average of 45.64 in.	
49.30 in.	

Readings at 10 a.m.

Bar. at sea	1009.1	1008.0
Rel. Humidity	89.77	89.76
Wind	99	18
Dew Point	78	74
Wind Direction	ENE	E
Wind Force	10	16
Time	11.0	11.0
High	0203	4.3
Low	0128	6.8
	0123	3.4
	0140	1.0

TYPHOON NEAR LUZON

Manila, July 24.

Storm signals were raised in Manila this afternoon as the Weather Bureau reported a typhoon was moving up off the eastern coast of Luzon.

The typhoon, at 6 a.m. GMT, was 140 miles east of Calapan, with maximum winds of 80 miles an hour within 90 miles of the centre.

Moving northwest at 15 miles hourly and by Sunday afternoon (GMT) July 25, its predicted position is 70 miles northwest of Baler on the northern coast of Luzon. Manila expected to have winds up to 40 miles hourly.

Associated Press.

Private enterprise and Government were strongly criticised, over ZBW last night in regard to the Colony's housing problem.

"We must demand in no uncertain terms more rigid control of private enterprise in the matter... and more tangible assistance from Government..." said Mr. Hugh Braga, Managing Director of the Metropolitan Construction Company, Limited, and originator of the Co-operative Home Building Society.

Dr. John S. Willis, Health Inspector, said there is an urgent need for a temporary scheme to house squatters 30 per cent of whom were usefully employed in the Colony.

Miss C. Scott-Moncrieff, Secretary of the Social Welfare Council, referred to the "sheer inability to find anything else at reasonable rent without extortionate key money" of some people now living in government huts.

She suggested the establishment of a non-profit making Housing Society, incorporated under Government, on the lines which, she said, have proved very successful in many parts of England.

Speaking first in ZBW's "Saturday roundup" weekly feature, Dr. Willis said:

Pile Of Rubble

"My first week-end in Hong Kong, 18 months ago, was spent climbing over a pile of rubble and used to be a block of houses in Stone Nullah Lane, Wanchai. It was covered with filthy wooden planks, packed together, side to side and back to back, under roofs of paper or tin or straw, the interiors dark and cheerless, the occupants dirty, bedraggled and forlorn. This was my introduction to the squatter problem.

"I soon found many other similar squatter colonies—St. Francis Yard, Sampan Street, Percival Street, Bridges Street, Blake Gardens, and so on.

"At first sight the squatters appeared to be delinquents, who camped wherever they could because they had no money and no way of earning any.

"As Health Officer, I had opportunities to visit their shacks and to rack my brains for a way to get rid of them, house them properly, or do something to keep away the flies, mosquitoes, and disease that they brought with them.

"In due course I heard all the time-worn suggestions for solving the problem, such as immigration restriction, large-scale housing in camps in the 'new territories', free passages back to China, and so on.

"It was a headache in which anyone was welcome to share. As usual, the people who talked the most vehemently about what should be done were those who had no responsibility in the matter and knew the least about the problem.

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Experimental Colony

"About the middle of 1947, an experimental squatter colony was started on Crown Land off King's Road, North Point. The original squatters moved down there consisted of 27 of the families from the Stone Nullah Lane rubble heap, since replaced by a block of new houses.

"A model hut was constructed that conformed to minimum health standards and was reasonably fire-proof. The squatters were told to build to that standard.

"A water stand-pipe was supplied near the camp and latrine built. A rubbish-rising through the camp helped with the drainage problem.

"Whenever it has been considered absolutely essential that squatters be uprooted and cleared from an area, in the interests of health or safety, alternative sites have been offered here. It is quite cheering to walk through what the squatters now call 'Healthy Village' and see faces smiling and happy that once peered out from the murk and filth of Wanchai hovels.

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"Obviously, for this type of working squatter, any talk of camps in the New Territories, or of shipping them to China seems ridiculous, as many of them work in the dockyards, in factories, or as coolie labour on the waterfront, to say nothing of the Sanitary Department coolies, P.W.D. staff, and members of the Fire Brigade whom I have found living among them.

"They cannot be expected to pay high transport costs from, say, the other side of the Island, and in fact have been known to sleep in the streets rather than accept alternative accommodation at a distance.

"The last time we counted them, there were about 3,760 squatter huts on the Island. Working on the basis of 30 per cent of them being workers who must live near their job, means about 1,200 families who need housing in town at a price they can afford—no key money, no racketeering, but fair, healthy working-class housing.

"Unfortunately, healthy housing means at least 35 sq. ft. for an adult, not more than one family a room, with adequate kitchen facilities and the use of a flush toilet.

"Of course that standard makes your lungs right away, because in Hong Kong today there are any number of white collar class families with incomes up to HK\$500 a month who live in stuffy dark cubicles on tenement floors with their poor privies behind the kitchen door.

Exorbitant Cost

"We've thought about the idea of putting the squatter on the other side of the Island in camps and providing them with subsidised transport to their jobs, but the cost would be exorbitant, to say nothing of the resulting interference with existing transportation services.

"No, the answer is vertical housing—blocks of working-class flats, four to six storeys, high—near factory and dockyard areas. But vertical housing four storeys high to the health standard I mentioned costs HK\$1.50 a cubic foot, or about HK\$4,500 a family, and to put up housing of a lower standard would hardly be sensible as a long term policy, and would not be much cheaper.

"Even if there were enough land available this answer will take time and money. Perhaps private enterprise would be interested if there is sufficient land—say free land and rent—turn for Government control of rents and occupancy—or perhaps a building society could perhaps the problem with a loan guaranteed by Government, as has been done in Australia.

"In the meantime, a temporary scheme is urgently needed, not to meet this need we are at least making an attempt to house a few of the squatters on Crown Land near to their jobs. This is of course single storey housing, with houses built by the squatters themselves, costing from HK\$300 upwards along lines laid down by the Health Department.

"Critics of this system say it only helps a few, only those with the money to build, and is a waste of Crown Land. But if this system was carried out as a temporary measure on every piece of Crown Land that could be earmarked for ultimate four storey working-class housing, then when that housing came along, it should be easy enough to transfer these squatter-workers to one storey, with three to four square feet per person, and thus to absorb more squatter-workers and relieving some of the congestion in existing tenements.

"It would be very important to make sure that all the families there were genuine workers—not racketeers—and that they only paid reasonable rents, free from all key money, or similar deposits, on this side of the problem could only be handled by trained social welfare workers.

"The criticism that moving squatters from existing colonies to free alternative sites will not prevent further squatters is easily answered. Squatter patrols will

be organised to see that areas cleared of squatters are kept clear, ready for re-building or other development.

"Even if only the worst squatter colonies in the centre of the city are cleared now by this temporary scheme, leaving the colonies on the hillside at Tai Hang and Shaukwai, much will have been accomplished, and at least a few useful citizens rehabilitated."

Most Valuable Members

Miss Scott-Moncrieff said: "The kind of people we in the Social Welfare Council have mostly touched with regard to housing are perhaps rather different from the majority of those of whom Dr. Willis has been speaking, nor are they quite the sort for whom Mr. Braga designs homes, but they are nevertheless some of the most valuable members of the community and of vital concern to it.

"In 1938, the Social Welfare Council, helped by a large contribution from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, built a small housing estate out at Ma Tau Chung, consisting of 58 huts, each with its own small kitchen, with water laid on.

"These were meant to give help in view of the flea-baiting short-cage caused by refugees from the Japanese war. During the occupation the estate was, of course, occupied, first by the Japanese, then in 1945 by the British Army and finally by the Hong Kong Medical Department Relief Camp.

"However, at the end of the year, the Social Welfare Council and, contrary to what one might have expected after nearly seven years complete neglect, the huts were found to be worth repairing.

"The Council accordingly spent about HK\$400 in putting them in order. Many of them, without a word of advertisement or publicity, the rumour spread that some houses were available, and we were inundated with applications for accommodation.

"Now, the interesting thing about these applicants was not that they were people of the squatter class wishing to better themselves as it were, but they were self-respecting educated people on whom the burden of bad housing falls so heavily, and yet people on whom to a great extent we all depend for our daily living.

"Clerks, telephone operators, school teachers, shop assistants, policemen, workers in the public services—people with family incomes of anything from HK\$200 to HK\$800, practically all of them long residents in Hong Kong, all with families and some supporting in-laws as well.

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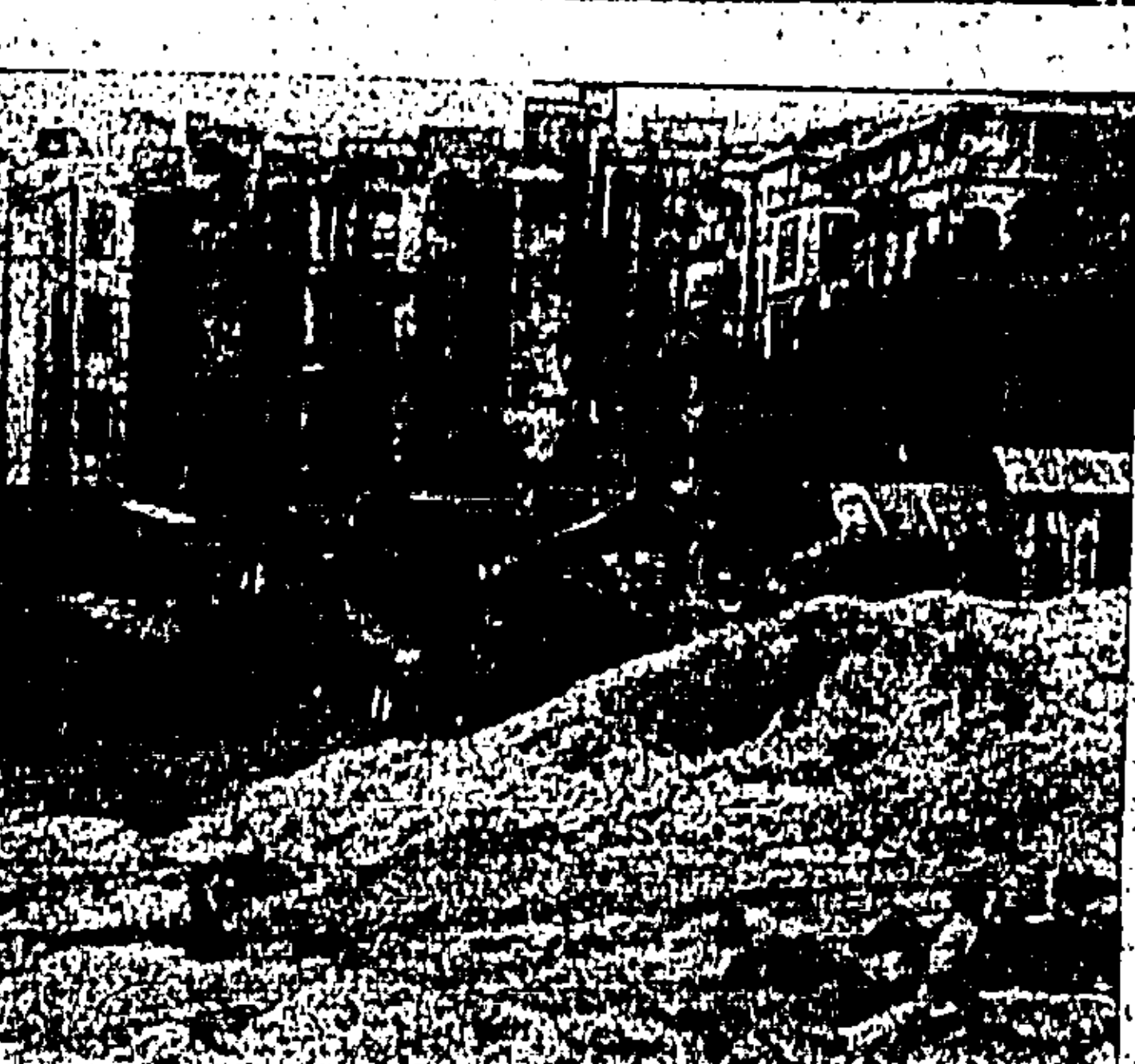
Typical Cases

"Listen to the kind of accommodation that these people were occupying: Mr. A, assistant in bookshop, wife and four children living in a bathroom; Mrs. B, two children, no other-in-law, and sister-in-law living in damp basement condemned by Government (in this case the husband, a teacher, was already in hospital with tuberculosis and it was of the utmost importance to move the children to somewhere healthy); Mr. C, accountant, present house in ruins and being pulled down; Mrs. D, widow with six children, total income, HK\$200, paying HK\$400 for a room along with her sister's where the two families had to accommodate 22 people; and many others were living temporarily in the big dormitory huts of the Government destitute camp from sheer inability to find anything else at a reasonable rent without extortionate key money.

"These people are not destitute, nor do they wish for charity from Government or anyone else, and one can see how immensely they appreciate a place of their own."

(Continued on Page 22)

SOLUTION NEEDED



A TEMPORARY HOUSING SCHEME is urgently needed to solve the housing problem, said Dr. John Willis, Health Officer, in a broadcast last night. In the picture above are some of the 3,760 squatter huts which Dr. Willis said housed respectable Hong Kong citizens who are usefully employed in Hong Kong. High rents and extortionate key money deny them more orthodox accommodation. In the picture below, taken near Bridges Street are seen heaps of rubble on sites still not developed. (Sunday Herald Photos)

MARIE OUTLINES HIS PROGRAMME

Paris, July 24.

The Premier designate, M. Andre Marie, today called on the National Assembly to confirm him as the Prime Minister of France.

Forecast By Cripps

Durham, July 24.

Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, today forecast that if Britain could sufficiently increase her industrial output she could emerge at the end of the Marshall aid in 1952 with a planned economy at a level as good and perhaps better than she enjoyed today.

He was appealing to a Durham miners' rally for an end to strikes and absenteeism in the coal industry, and concentration on the job of producing more coal, which he claimed could be done "even with the existing labour force and machinery."

Will Diminish

He warned that while Marshall aid grants during the first three months—April to June—were large enough so that Britain could almost balance her payments against her earnings as far as dollars were concerned, the aid would diminish in amount progressively.

"We must do better than we have yet done if we are even to keep up the volume of our overseas sales to their present level, and that is only about four-fifths of what we imported in 1938, he said.

"We have not enough manpower in this country to produce what we need unless we improve our efficiency of production, work longer hours. The latest figure for unemployment is 274,000, which is lower than we thought it possible to reach."

M. Marie appeared before the Assembly and announced his intention to form a strong and stable government pledged to drastic action both in the economic and political fields.

He spoke for only 15 minutes and was widely applauded by all the Assembly except the Communists.

Highlights of the programme outlined by M. Marie were:

- 1.—Creation of an inner Cabinet of France's most respected elder statesmen;
- 2.—Vigorous action to halt further rises in prices and wages;
- 3.—Special power for the Government to handle the economic crisis;
- 4.—A strong industrial production drive;
- 5.—A foreign policy based on the London agreement on Western Germany and the Marshall Plan for European recovery.

Foreign Policy

Outlining his proposed foreign policy, M. Marie declared "The London recommendations, modified by the reserves laid down by the National Assembly, which this Government intends to stand by in its negotiations with our Allies, will continue to determine our policy with regard to Germany.

"We shall continue to seek solutions acceptable to all countries and interests for the reconstruction of a peaceful and free Europe.

"Our foreign policy demands firmness without provocation, and safeguarding of our security and our right to fair reparations.

"M. Marie said he is trying to form a Government at a crucial moment for the world, for Europe and for this country on a long term, not temporary basis. I hope to surround myself with a team of men from different political horizons but who in obedience to their national and Republican convictions will agree on a limited programme but not limited to immediate objectives."

United Press.

Premier Appeals For All-Out Effort In War

Nanking, July 24.

The Prime Minister, Wang Wen-hao, in his first nationwide broadcast since he assumed the Premiership, implored the nation today to give the Government their same support in the war against Communists as in the war against the Japanese.

"The chief national task today is to subordinate everything for mobilisation to suppress the rebels. The only way to insure that the nation will emerge from the crisis unimpaired and to stabilise the people's livelihood will be to bring about a high degree of mobilisation," he said.

The Premier's appeal is believed to be another Government appeal for wider adoption of the "total war strategy" against the Reds.

Communist Goal

He said Communists in all countries have a dominant goal—to undermine real democracy and to rob the people of their inalienable rights.

The Premier admitted that the excessively large Government expenditure caused the inflation which "is the most important single cause for the skyrocketing prices and promised that the Government will 'totally eliminate all expenditures not connected with Communist suppression or urgent economic reforms.'

He said Government will seek to increase revenue by abolition of superfluous overlapping Government agencies.

Premier Wang thanked the United States for aid and assured the U.S. Government that the people of China will do everything they can in the direction of self-help. This is believed to be a reply to the criticisms of the ECA administrator, Roger D. Lapham.

Government Pledge

The Premier praised the Legislative Yuan for its "progressive spirit in the budget debate and pledged the Government to carry out all bills passed by the Legislative Yuan.

He blamed the Communists for the post-war chaos, saying "Chinese Communists by resorting to armed rebellion and by instigating labour strikes and student agitations have shattered the people's hope for peace and security and reconstruction in the post-war period."

The Premier also emphasized that the "introduction of a con-

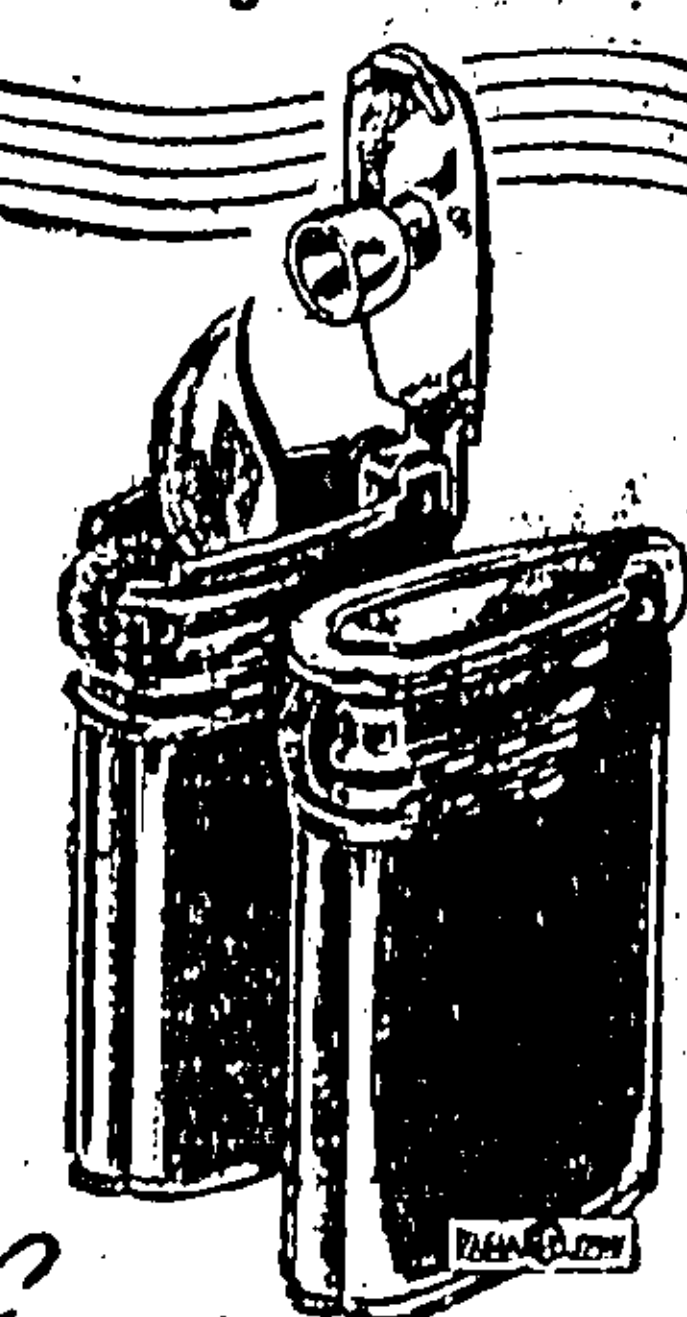
The police reported today that Madame Y. Vogel, 54, tried to commit suicide yesterday by jumping from the window of her third floor apartment.

She landed on her husband who was strolling in the courtyard below. The husband died of a fractured skull. Madame Vogel is alive but her condition is grave.—United Press.

Something Refreshing, Something Wholesome



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UNDERTAKER'S MISTRESS PLAYED AN OLD RACKET

Heroin And Opium Seized In Raids

In two successive raids on Friday night, Detective Sub-Inspector J. R. Sykes seized nine heroin pipes, a quantity of pink pills alleged to be heroin pills, 10 pots of prepared opium, and an opium pipe. The two keepers and eight smokers were arrested.

Lee Hui, 62-year-old unemployed, of 37 Wooning Street (first floor), and Ho Seng, also unemployed, of 124 Temple Street (first floor), were remanded for a week when they were charged before Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday.

Seven of the smokers were fined \$35 (for one week's imprisonment) each, and the absentee had his bail of \$50 estimated.

Pleading guilty to the charges of keeping an opium den and possession of prepared opium, Lau Min was fined \$400 (for three months' hard labour) by Mr. J. Wicks at Kowloon yesterday.

Sub-Inspector J. S. Howarth and the dive at 155 Apin Street, ground floor, was raided by Sub-Inspector Groves on Friday night. Five opium pipes and 47 small pots and two large pots of opium were found.

Of the 13 smokers, 12 were fined \$35 each and the other forfeited his bail of \$50.

Cheung Tai was fined \$200 (for two months' hard labour) by the same magistrate when he admitted keeping an opium den in an unnumbered hut at Sai Tau Village, Kowloon City. His three customers were fined \$35 each.

When Tsang Tai, 21-year-old woman, became the mistress of 51-year-old Yip Fat she was, according to Detective Sub-Inspector J. R. Sykes, "playing the very well-known racket of a woman becoming a mistress, gaining the confidence of her lover, and absconding with his property."

Tsang was charged before Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday with larceny and, on pleading guilty, was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

Must Hand Over His Passport

Indian Police constable 3055 Hazura Singh, charged with attempting to commit an unnatural offence against Li Kwok-lun on July 21, was brought before Mr. J. Wicks at Kowloon yesterday when an application for bail was made on his behalf by Mr. C. A. Sutherland, Barrister.

Detective-Inspector C. Dowman said that the police had no objection to bail being granted, provided that it was fixed at \$2,500 cash and the same amount in surety. The accused was also to hand over his passport (if any) or travel documents.

In applying for a nominal bail, Mr. Russ said that "with that degree of perfection reached by our intelligence service" it would be impossible for the accused to leave the Colony without any passport or travel documents.

Det-Inspector Dowman pointed out to the Court that the order is so wide that many persons leave and enter the Colony without the knowledge of the authorities. Furthermore, he said, accused speaks Cantonese.

The magistrate fixed bail at \$2,000, half in cash and half in bond, with an order that any travel documents accused might possess be handed over to the police.

Singh was then remanded to next Saturday when a date will be fixed for hearing of the case.

Must Hand Over His Passport

DSI Sykes said that in August 1945, Yip Fat, "a respectable undertaker", lost his wife. Two years later "he took unto himself" defendant as his mistress, and the two lived happily together for a month or so.

On the afternoon of September 11, 1947, while Yip was at work, he left the house at 27 Portland Street, first floor, with a basket. When she did not return that night, Yip went up on his belongings and found that his mistress had not only taken away her personal effects but also \$500 of his money.

It was, said DSI Sykes, nearly 11 months later when the two met again. On July 22, Yip saw the woman at Nathan Road and took her to the Yau Ma Tei Police Station where, on being questioned, she admitted having taken the money and spent it.

Asked by the magistrate if he had anything to say, Yip said that he would leave the question of punishment entirely in the Court's hands. The woman had already spent all his money.

DSI Sykes informed the Court that the racket of women becoming the mistresses of elderly men, wearing their way into their confidence, and then absconding with whatever they could lay their hands on, is a very well-known one. He asked for a deterrent sentence.

Verandah Collapsed

Li Pui-ye, an 11-year-old girl, was admitted to hospital yesterday after falling off the verandah on the second floor of 53, D'Aguiar Street yesterday at 4.45 p.m. She was standing on the verandah when it collapsed and she fell to the pavement below. When admitted to hospital, she was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain.

Awards To Constables

Two Chinese constables have been awarded the Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry. They are Corporal Yu Wan-lung and Constable Chen Tii Kwong. Both men won the awards for risking grave injury in the execution of their duties. Single-handed, they arrested two armed robbers at the risk of being shot at Kowloon Tong and in Queen's Road East.

GUARDS USED POSITION TO SMUGGLE

At the Ping Shan Court yesterday before Mr. E. B. Teesdale, Chan Kwong-hung, aged 22 and Wu Chow, aged 38, were both sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment on charges of possession of raw opium.

The men were arrested by revenue officers on Thursday on an incoming train. Both were in the uniform of the Chinese Government Railway Guards.

Chan had 80 taels of raw opium in a waterproof bag strapped round his thigh while Wu had 30 taels in a waterproof bag and declared this as towel and soap.

Before sentencing them the magistrate told the men that they held positions of authority in the Chinese government. They had used their position in order to smuggle this large quantity of opium and it was perfectly clear that they had cooperated.

Wu said that he had been double-crossed by his friend who told him to look after the opium for him.

Chan said that his friend disappeared when he saw the revenue officers approach.

R. O. Colledge prosecuted.

When it collapsed and she fell to the pavement below. When admitted to hospital, she was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain.

WIFE AND FAMILY ARRIVING SOON:

INSPECTOR, MIND DISTURBED, ACCEPTED BRIBE: SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS' HARD LABOUR

Pleading guilty to accepting a bribe of \$200 from Woo Wai-chuen, Robert Arthur James Simpson, health inspector, was sentenced to two years' hard labour by Mr. F. X. d'Almada at Central yesterday.

For the prosecution was Chief Inspector J. Johnston while Mr. J. C. Stewart of Tso and Hodgson represented defendant.

Before the prosecution outlined the case, Mr. Stewart asked the magistrate to hear some medical evidence. He said that he thought he saw accused in a hospital when he had a medical examination.

Inspector Johnston said this offence was in connection with the scheme for establishing a site for sanitary in Health Village, Tsai Tai Mu. It is a condition that to be allowed to reside in this village, the applicant must be one about to be cleared from certain areas and not people already occupying cubicles or flats.

On the evening of July 21, a man named Ho Sin took \$300, marked money to Woo Wai-chuen, an acting foreman of the Health Department. Woo accepted the money and in turn went to the quarters of Inspector Simpson at about 10 p.m. that night.

It was alleged that Simpson took the money and handed back \$100 to Woo. This was admitted by Woo when questioned after his arrest.

Accompanied by Inspector McPherson and Detective Tu Mu, he went to Simpson's quarters and before entering, saw through an open window that Simpson was lying in bed reading a newspaper.

Simpson was subjected to certain police tests which definitely showed that marked money had been in his possession. From subsequent tests, Simpson admitted that he had given the money back to Woo and told him to go away.

Dr. R. F. Scriven said that for the last 12 years he had been recognised as a nerve specialist by the government of India and as such by doctors in the colony.

Up to a late hour last night she was reported to be in a fair condition.

He had examined Simpson for two and half hours on Friday. He found in his family history that a younger brother of his, following an attempted suicide, was confined during 1945 to a mental asylum.

Following Simpson's release from the Japanese Prison Camp he had a child born a cripple and his wife was sick for a considerable time. Simpson had told him that he had two nervous breakdowns, one of which had been treated at the Kowloon Hospital.

He was very nervous when talking to him and inclined to be foolish. When relating his troubles, he smiled and laughed continually and he came to the conclusion that his intelligence was not as a man of his experience should be.

Although Simpson was not insane in the accepted sense of the word, it was his opinion that the balance of his mind was disturbed.

Mr. Stewart said that his submission is that this case is not an ordinary one of corruption. Born in Essex in 1907 had educated in a Military school Simpson possessed a first class certificate of education. He joined the army in 1922 and served for nine years and then came to Hong Kong, became a Sanitary Inspector on one year's probation.

Most Ambitious

Later he was placed on a three-year's contract and was taken on the staff. He was most ambitious.

and passed his examination in the Royal Institute of London.

Concurrently with this service he was a member of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps and was attached to the Machine Gun Company. He was wounded during the Pacific hostilities and was interned in the Shomshu Camp and recently received his war medal.

He is a married man and has been married for 12 years, half of this period he had been separated from his family. His wife and family are due to arrive in Hong Kong in about 10 days' time by the RMS Canton.

Defendant had pleaded guilty to a serious crime and asked the magistrate to take into account what he will lose at present about \$200 per annum as pension on about £350 by the time he retires.

He had lost the reputation, he built up and it would be very hard for him to start all over again.

He asked the magistrate to take an exceptional view of the case as his life was ruined, and asked that a fine be imposed.

In his judgment, Mr. d'Almada said that defendant had pleaded guilty to a most serious offence. He was a Government servant and accepted a bribe to influence him in his duties.

There had been medical evidence as to defendant's mental condition and it might be a fair blown case of insanity.

He had taken into consideration his very excellent record of past services to the government in his capacity as Sanitary Inspector and his services rendered to the Crown during the recent hostilities, and the loss of right and pension as a result of this present offence.

He sentenced defendant to two years with hard labour.

Woo Wai-chuen, acting foreman of the Sanitary Department who was charged with accepting a bribe of \$300 from Ho Sin to allow him to reside in Health Village, Tsai Tai Mu, was discharged by Mr. F. X. d'Almada.

C. I. Johnston said that Woo was promised a pardon and would give evidence against Simpson, but since Simpson had pleaded guilty, the prosecution will not offer any evidence against him.

Private Cautioned

For assaulting a police constable in Chater Road on Friday evening, Daniel O'Donnell, aged 35, a private in the Royal Irish Rifles, was cautioned by Mr. F. X. d'Almada at Central yesterday.

The prosecution alleges that O'Donnell, for no reason assaulted the constable who was conducting some theft enquiry in Chater Road.

Inspector Cochrane said that defendant when arrested had a strong smell of liquor.

An officer from O'Donnell's regiment said that defendant had 10 years' service with the army and had an excellent record. The regiment is shortly to be transferred to Malaya.

In cautioning defendant, Mr. d'Almada said defendant might have been celebrating preparatory to his departure.

Licence Renewal Warning

A final warning was issued yesterday by the Traffic Authorities to owners of private and commercial motor vehicles who have not yet renewed their licences.

The warning threatened immediate prosecution of owners of unlicensed vehicles found on the road after August 6.

Owners who have failed to renew their licences may do so on August 3 (motor cars, Nos. 1 to 2000; motor cycles, Nos. 1 to 5000); August 4 (motor cars, Nos. 3001 to 3999; motor cycles, Nos. 5001 to 5999); August 5 (commercial vehicles, Nos. 6001 to 7000; motor cycles, Nos. 6001 to 7000); and August 6 (motor cars, Nos. 7001 to 8999).

The traffic authorities yesterday also requested owners of private or commercial motor vehicles to renew their licences immediately since July 1, to notify the Traffic Office, Central Police Station, of the whereabouts or disposition of the vehicles.

Correspondence

Landlord's Troubles

Sir—I wonder whether the Government is aware of the prevailing difficulty experienced by some landlords in Hong Kong.

For one instance the writer was called upon by the Urban Council to effect repairs and renovations to every floor of his two tenement houses in Kowloon.

From his existing financial resources he found it most difficult to accomplish the task, the total cost being approximately \$5,000 which was however the lowest and most reasonable quotation after consultation with several building contractors as it involved wall and floor surfacing and reconstruction of all windows and doors.

Although all available floors of the houses have been fully let and a general increase in controlled rents was permitted last year the expenditure on these property repairs and maintenance was covered by a high proportion of the rent revenue which amounts to \$160 only per month from each house (ranging from \$70 for the ground floor to \$25 for the third floor). And, from this small income, the property tax, Crown Rent and general overheads have to be paid out.

Whilst as landlord of these premises I do not expect to be freed from my responsibility for ensuring that reasonable repairs are undertaken insofar as these are necessary from the sanitary point of view, it would in my opinion be difficult to justify these major repairs in view of the limited net income I derive from my property.

It would be more unfortunate if these particular houses were to be owned by a widow or sort of person who solely depends on the rent/revenue for her support. Why not make the tenants at least share with their landlords in the undertaking of these major repairs and reconstruction, and I hope that to landlords the Government will consider it necessary.

C. KINGSLEY

Service Families' Welfare Club

Mrs. F. R. G. Matthews, wife of the General Officer Commanding, Land Forces, Hong Kong, opened the Stanley Service Families' Welfare Club at Stanley Fort on Wednesday.

The Club is the third of its kind in the Colony. They are provided and sponsored by the Army for the benefit of Service Families. The other two, one in Victoria Barracks, Hong Kong and the other in Whitefield Barracks, Kowloon.

Reminders

Today
For H. Classical Concert, Talbot House, 50, Macdonnell Road, 8.30 p.m.
Talk on "Attitude—the Present View of it" by W. G. Wormal, European, W.C. West Lounge, 8.30 p.m.

Coming Events
Tomorrow
Parochial Conference, Rosary Church, 9 p.m.
Tuesday
H. K. Rotary Club, luncheon talk by Professor Gordon King, Garden Hotel, 12.30 p.m.
Wednesday
Too it meeting, Talbot House, 8.30 p.m.
Thursday
H. K. Club, luncheon, 12.30 p.m.
Garden Hotel, 12.30 p.m.

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MAN KWONG DISASTER INQUIRY

NON-FLOATING TYPE
OF MINE PROBABLY
SANK FERRY BOAT

The explosion which sank the Man Kwong ferry boat off Ping Chau on July 9 was probably caused by the detonation of a non-floating type of mine. This conclusion was reached by Mr. D. G. Cairns, Assistant Director of Marine, following a departmental inquiry into the loss of the launch.

Mr. Cairns commended the crew of the ferry boat. He said that they behaved in a proper manner and that it was due to the effective steps taken by them that loss of life was reduced to a minimum. Of the 81 passengers and crew on board the launch, two were killed. Two others are still missing.

It was established at the inquiry that the Man Kwong explosion occurred within half a mile of the position where Police Launch No. 4 blew up on July 12, 1948.

The report released yesterday follows: At 5 p.m. on July 9, the Man Kwong left Cheung Chau for Hong Kong via Mei Wo and Ping Chau.

The Coxswain in charge was Cheung Shing. The vessel arrived at Ping Chau at about 5.30 p.m. and left for Hong Kong about 10 minutes later, having taken on board a tank No. 25V, which had a cargo of safety matches.

The length of the tow rope between the two vessels was about 140 feet. On leaving Ping Chau the Man Kwong took the usual South-east route, which rounds the Island of Ping Chau on the South side.

The engines were set at normal full speed and it is estimated that with the tank in tow she would be making about 6 to 7 knots through the water. About 10 minutes after leaving and when in an approximate position 100 yards South-East of the South-point of Ping Chau Island an explosion occurred.

Explosion Mid-Way
All evidence indicated agreed that the explosion occurred about midway between the Man Kwong and the vessel she was towing. This gives a distance of about 70 feet from each vessel.

Both the ferry and the junk she was towing at once commenced to settle and the coxswain made an attempt to beach his vessel, but about three minutes after the explosion the engines failed. Orders were given by him to issue life jackets and to launch the life rafts.

It had by then become obvious that the vessel was sinking rapidly and the order to abandon ship was given. About 12 minutes after the explosion the Man Kwong sank stern first and settled on the bottom in an upright position with the funnel and part of the sun deck above water. The towed junk also sank at about the same time. The tow rope had been parted by the explosion.

A witness, who was on duty in the engine room at the time of the explosion, stated that the water in this compartment rose rapidly. It was coming through the ship's bottom. As far as he could see the engine room bulk-heads were intact, but he was unable to see the extent of the damage to the ship's bottom. There had been no explosion in the engine room, the compressed air bottles were intact, in fact the ship's whistle, which was compressed air from this source, was sounded for five minutes after the explosion to summon assistance.

On receipt of the order to abandon ship the passengers and members of the crew took to the water or climbed on the sun deck. There was no evidence of any shortage of life saving appliances. There were, in the immediate vicinity, about 12 fishing boats, which at once approached and picked up people from the water and from rafts.

The Nautilus Ferry Company vessel Man Fat, which was bound from Hong Kong to Ping Chau, was passing about one mile to the North when the crew heard an explosion and then saw that the Man Kwong was in difficulties. Course was at once altered towards the distressed vessel which was reached just as she sank. The Man Fat was instrumental in rescuing a large percentage of the survivors.

No Panic
Dr. Ashton, of the Nethersole Hospital, who was a passenger in the Man Kwong at the time of the disaster, stated that while there was at first some confusion, there was at no time anything approaching a state of panic. He stated that he felt rather than heard a thud, and also felt the stern lift.

The raft on which he took refuge was covered with a layer of wet clay mud, which he thought had probably been thrown up from the sea bed by the explosion. There were also a considerable number of dead fish floating in the vicinity. The steerman of the towed junk said that he was knocked out by the explosion and that when he recovered his senses he saw that he and his junk and the other members of the crew were covered with mud which he said had been thrown up by the explosion. The watchman on duty at Green Island Signal Station stated that at 6.15 p.m. on July 9 he

Big Family
From Peru

One of the biggest families ever to fly into Kai Tak airport arrived by BOAC plane from England yesterday afternoon.

They are a Peruvian family of Chinese origin, and comprise Mr. and Mrs. H. Pun-chong and their nine children aged from 13 months to 18 years. They will remain in Hong Kong for a few days and then fly to Canton to take up permanent residence there.

They were met at the BOAC offices in the Peninsula Hotel by an elderly Chinese man who refused to reveal his identity or connection with the family. None of the Pungchong family could speak English, and spoke among themselves in Spanish. They arrived in Enland from Lima, Peru, by British South American Airways York aircraft on July 14.

On receipt of the information D.S. (W.V.) immediately gave orders that all available Police forces were to be contacted and instructed to proceed to and search the area West of Green Island in the exact position was not known at that time. In spite of very heavy seas and a strong wind the Police launches located the sunken vessel and the first launch with S.I. MacCarthy in charge, arrived at 7.50 p.m. and the area was thoroughly searched for further possible survivors.

Enquiries were at once instituted to establish the number of persons carried by the Man Kwong and the number of casualties. The Man Fat had taken the majority of the survivors to Cheung Chau where those in need of medical attention were admitted to hospital. Others had landed at Ping Chau by sampans.

As a result of their enquiries the Police believe that there were on board the Man Kwong at the time of the explosion 81 persons including the crew of 13. Of this number two were killed, two are missing, while the remainder, totalling 77 were rescued and are safe. There were eight persons on board the tank 25V, all of whom were rescued.

Personalia
I am of the opinion that this enquiry established beyond reasonable doubt, that the Man Kwong was sunk through damage sustained by reason of an explosion. The explosion was probably caused by the detonation of a mine of a non-floating type. Mines of this type were known to have been dropped by Allied aircraft in the Canton River Delta area.

Ferry vessels of the Hong Kong—Cheung Chau service have completed a total of more than 5,000 trips since the Colony was re-occupied by British forces. On the majority of these trips the route taken was that used by the Man Kwong on the occasion of the disaster.

Very Low Tide
The "Man Kwong" had arrived at the vicinity of the accident about the low water period on a day when the tide reaches an exceptionally low level, this may be a reason for the detonation occurring on this occasion.

At the time of writing this report the Man Kwong has not been raised so that the nature of the damage cannot yet be ascertained. The Naval Authorities were represented at the enquiry by Lt. Comdr. G.H. Reynolds, R.N.

Not Floating Mine
Lt. Comdr. G.H. Reynolds, R.N., stated that from the evidence he had heard he thought that the explosion was unlikely to have been caused by a mine of floating type. As far as he knew, no mines of that type had been laid in that area either by ourselves or the Japanese.

He understood that mines of the believed, a magnetic type, had been dropped in the Canton River.

Arrivals at the Peninsula Hotel
On Friday included Mrs. Cecil Helen Gooley, Messrs. H. W. Vuorhan Thomas, Luu Ban-lung, Luu Ban-thin, A. Kendall Ward, F. J. Lovell, R. E. Murry and J. L. L. Mair.

Among the departures from the Peninsula Hotel
On Friday were Messrs. A. Atkinson, I. M. Louise, Hamilton Duff, and Captain Milton Lerman.

TOC H CONCERT
A concert of recorded music will be presented at Talbot House (Room 31), 50, McDonnell Road, Hong Kong this evening at 8.45 p.m. The programme will be as follows:—

Royal Fireworks Music—Handel. Quilted in A major—Mozart. Concerto for Oboe and Strings—Bach. Symphony in B minor—The "Unfinished"—Schubert.

Cathedral Wedding



MR. WARREN J. GLOSS and his bride, the former Miss Bette Lardelli, are pictured with their attendants after their wedding at St. John's Cathedral yesterday. Mrs. Patrick McDonnell, was matron of honour, Kay McDonnell was flowergirl, and Mr. A. Buskley was best man. The honeymoon will be spent in Baguio, Manila.—Sunday Herald Photo.

Diesel Trawlers
Show Need For
Modernising Fleet

The need for modernising Hong Kong's fishing fleet was proved further by the arrival yesterday morning of two Diesel-propelled trawlers which had travelled 100 miles through rough seas for 24 hours.

The Formosan-built fishing vessels brought in 100 piculs of fish at a time when the colony was becoming short. Bad weather during the past few days prevented fishing junks leaving harbour.

The 100 piculs of fish were caught during two days of trawling in waters (between 60 to 100 fathoms) about 100 miles south-west of Hong Kong. Because of the typhoon threat the trawlers hurried back to the colony after a five-day hunt.

This was the first deep-sea fishing venture in southern waters. The manager of the Yau Chuen Fishery Company of Shanghai, Mr. Tsao Tsi, told the "Sunday Herald" that the trip "was very successful. We will make more trips to the south later."

Astonishing Varieties
The different varieties of fish brought in yesterday astonished local fish dealers who could not classify the catch. This was due to the fact that the species brought in thrive only in deep waters. Normally, local fishermen trawl in waters of between 30 to 40 fathoms. They seldom go beyond the 40-fathom fishing grounds.

The new species will be studied by the Fisheries Department to be classified. A unique catch of the first deep-sea fishing venture was a yard-long multi-coloured lobster. It weighed five catties, and was the only one of its kind in the 100-picul haul.

The two trawlers, which had been previously fishing off the coast of Shanghai and Kiangsu, were sent here as an experiment. If it proves successful, two sister trawlers would join them soon.

To cover expenses in Hong Kong, at least HK\$40,000 worth of fish must be caught a month. In the two days trawling, the vessels caught 100 piculs. This was sold here yesterday at more than HK\$1 a catty.

Three Days Search
The trawlers Jong Yu No. 1 and the Jong Yu No. 2 arrived at Hong Kong on June 30 with 300 piculs of fish, caught on the way from Shanghai.

The trawlers left the Colony on July 18. After reaching the southern waters, the crew took three days to locate the fishing grounds with the aid of Chinese fishery records.

The first two "throws" were unsuccessful. The net was caught on corals. As a result, the rope attached to one vessel was severed. A submerged wreck was the cause of the second mishap when a 10 square-foot hole was torn in the net. They were then in 50-fathom waters.

The vessels then moved to deeper waters of about 60 fathoms. The third "throw" brought up 10 piculs of fish. Then onwards, each throw brought up about 10 piculs.

Craft Pounded
"The heavy waves pounded the craft and lashed the decks. We kept on to our course and reached calmer seas near Hong Kong," he added. The craft are able to withstand gale force, he said. The trawlers cost about HK\$100,000 each.

They are equipped with Japanese manufactured, hot-head type Diesel engines capable of 115 h.p. They can do seven knots. The trawls are operated by mechanically-driven winches. Carrying eight tons of fuel, the vessels can remain at sea for two weeks without refuelling. Each has a crew of 15, including the skipper, two engineers, oiler, and 10 deck and engine-room hands. They are all northern Chinese.

GODDESS
OF MERCY'S
BIRTHDAY

Today the Chinese community will observe the birthday of Kwun Yum (Goddess of Mercy), the most beloved of Chinese deities. Throughout the day, large crowds will be making a pilgrimage to the different temples dedicated to Kwun Yum, where offerings of chicken, roast pig, cakes and fruits in season will be made. In addition, brightly coloured paper articles, made up in the form of robes and other wearing apparel, will be burnt.

Kwun Yum is looked upon by the Chinese as the symbol of goodness and purity. She is also considered to be the perfect model of Chinese beauty and the greatest compliment that one can pay to a Chinese girl is to tell her that she resembles Kwun Yum.

Although other Chinese gods are looked upon with fear, such is not the case with Kwun Yum, who is believed to possess the power to avert all calamities.

According to legend, Kwun Yum was the daughter of a king. She became tired of Court life and expressed a wish to enter a nunnery, as it was her one ambition to cure humanity of all its ills. When she refused to obey the wishes of her father, who wanted her to marry, she was expelled from the palace.

Kwun Yum is then said to have taken refuge in a nunnery and when this became known to her father, he gave instructions to the inmates to do all in their power to make her life as hard and miserable as possible.

She was sent by the Superior of the nunnery to work in the kitchen and to do all other forms of menial work. The gods took pity on her and assisted her in her work.

The legend then goes on to say that her father became afflicted with a terrible skin disease, which gradually began to eat away his body. On hearing of her father's affliction, Kwun Yum is said to have sent parts of the flesh from her own body to cure him. For this she was canonized and given the title of Very Merciful and Saviour of the afflicted.

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Whatever Happens Zone B Is Almost
Certain To Be In The Front Line

RINGSIDE SEAT FOR STALIN v. TITO

Just round the corner of the bay from Trieste there are a few square miles of rolling, undulating countryside where the swelling grapes are already as big as pears and the olive stands tall and green round the pink farm-houses.

It looks as ordinary and gullible as any countryside in the world. But this slice of land—known as Zone B of the Free Territory of Trieste—is poised slap on top of the two trickiest flaps in the world.

Worlds Apart

East and West overlap in Zone B. Officially, it is part of Trieste territory, whose capital is run by the British and Americans.

But it is jealously and exclusively occupied by the Yugoslav Army. Zone B is a hyphen unifying or dividing the two halves of the world. That is one fence.

The other fence is the great Communist split. Zone B's inhabitants are partly Italians, partly Slovenes. Are they to plump for the Italian Communists and the Kremlin or Tito and here?

Zone B is pulsing with the world's worst problems in miniature, and they seem pretty real and immediate here. Because whatever happens this is the front line.

Normally, Zone B is one of the hardest places in Europe to visit. So it is significant that I received in two days a pass which I was warned I should never get at all.

That is a reflection of Yugoslavia's own special problem. When excommunicated by your best friends it is wise to leave doors open for other potential friendships.

And consequently the Trieste atmosphere has been a good deal more cordial lately.

Polite Policy

There was nothing exotic about the frontier. British military policeman and a bunch of Trieste police on one side and a detachment of Yugoslav troops in grey-blue uniforms on the other.

The significant thing was the sickness and politeness of the Yugoslav guards.

It took only about three minutes before they raised the barrier and ushered me across the Iron Curtain—or rather, on to the top of it.

There is not much to see in Zone B. Indeed you wonder why they ever bothered to make it difficult for anyone to see it.

In significant outward features can be painted in with a few strokes. The roads are bad. The Yugoslav soldiers have good uniforms, but mainly horsedrawn transport.

The Italian population speaks its own language without fear or prohibition.

Food prices are far cheaper than in Italy—you can lunch well for 3s., including wine.

On The Walls

The walls are plastered with advertisements for partisan rallies, youth congresses, political meetings, mass demonstrations.

By Alexander Clifford

Even notices about sewage end with the words, "Death to Fascism."

There is almost nothing for sale in the shops. Churches are open and priests unmolested—still producing their parish magazines.

You see no outward signs of safety or smartness or wealth—no secret police or persecution.

There is a sort of aimless drabness and lack of sparkle over everything—a depression which is in fantastic contrast with the glittering facade of Trieste city.

Outwardly, Zone B tells you little. But on the minds of these front-line inhabitants the fears and problems of the world—Communism and war—East versus West—hang with special weight and urgency. The Tito versus Stalin struggle is the crucial problem of the moment.

Along with all Yugoslavia, Zone B is poised in expectancy waiting for a solution. But Zone

B is specially well placed for information. It can get outside news from Trieste and inside news from across the Yugoslav border.

Judging by all the details available five solutions to Tito's troubles are possible.

First of all, the Red Army may march to Belgrade to overthrow Tito.

Then Russian soldiers will come to Zone B.

Then was may break out generally. And then Trieste will be finished.

Freed Of Both

It seems certain there are middle-class elements in Yugoslavia who want this to happen—they believe it will end with the Americans liberating them from both Tito and the Communists.

But those who have studied the matter most closely have no faith in this solution.

A second possible solution: Tito will join the West—he may be forced to join it if the other Iron Curtain countries boycott him.

But even the most optimistic anti-Communists here feel that Russia will not let a satellite get away as easily as that.

And for all their loyalty to Tito, the Yugoslav Communists would hardly follow him over to the side of capitalism and reaction.

This solution seems too far-fetched.

So does the third solution—that Tito will remain isolated and set up a Kremlin of his own—like the rival Pope of Rome and Avignon.

But Tito has never been high in the Communist episcopate like Dimitrov and Gollwald and Togliatti.

He hasn't the doctrinal qualifications for rivaling Moscow, and it is unlikely that Moscow would let him try.

Repent Or Die?

The fourth solution put forward is that Tito will repent. But no one here believes his repentance would be accepted. The word Trotskyist has passed Stalin's lips. There has been open revolt. Things have gone too far.

So the fifth solution is the one they expect here. That Stalin will seek to suppress this great heresy, the greatest since Trotskyism and possibly more dangerous, by intrigue and, if necessary, assassination.

If the Party can be made to vote Tito out, then, well and good. If not, then more violent methods will have to be tried—so Zone B is keeping very still and prudent.

MIGRATION--IS THIS THE ANSWER TO BRITAIN'S PROBLEMS?

One of His Majesty's Australian ministers expects to go to London soon on no less an errand than to persuade Mr. Attlee to strip the British Isles of much of their industrial, economic, commercial and strategic strength.

The Hon. Arthur Calwell, H.M. Australian Minister for Immigration, has before him the task of convincing the British Government that this drastic surgical operation will, in the long run, be beneficial to Britain.

Mr. Calwell's proposals to remove 20,000,000 people from the British Isles to Australia together with their capital and industries, have already been outlined by him in personal letters to the Secretary for the Dominions, Mr. Noel Baker, and other members of the British Cabinet. So far, there has been no official reply, so Mr. Calwell wants to amplify his arguments in face-to-face talks with Mr. Attlee and Mr. Noel Baker.

London will find Mr. Calwell a stubborn and outspoken character, who is convinced he is right and is persuaded that his mass-migration scheme offers the only guarantee of continued greatness for the British people.

His thesis is that the British Commonwealth must henceforth be regarded as a unit rather than as a collection of highly individualistic nations. If this concept is adopted, the proposed mass movement of people from the United Kingdom to Australia would be of no more fundamental importance than an emigration of Kentish people into Surrey.

No Valid Reason

Mr. Calwell and other members of the Australian Cabinet profess to see no valid reason why nearly 50,000,000 people should continue to crowd into the British Isles, lacking sufficient local raw materials for industries and sufficient food, clothing and housing for full enjoyment of life. Why, therefore, not send 10,000,000 of these people to another part of the Commonwealth where raw materials and food are abundant?

A secondary argument circulating widely in Australian political circles now is that Britain might prove vulnerable to quick knock-out by atomic attack. Should this knock-out come, would Britain maintain her present concentration of industrial strength, manpower and administrative brains, the results to the whole British Commonwealth might conceivably be fatal.

Such arguments are being advanced in Australia with increasing vehemence by leaders of all political parties and echoed by the newspapers and radio commentators of every capital. In

recent weeks, also, they have been supported by some prominent British visitors.

The Argument

The opinion expressed to me by ordinary members of the Australian public is much more simple and direct: why continue sending gift food parcels to Britain when millions of British people could move here to enjoy unlimited food for ever? But how would this depopulation benefit the British Isles? Mr. Calwell argues that because of the cheap abundance of coal, minerals, wool and agri-

necessarily invalidate the Australian arguments.

Secondly, the view has been advanced in recent Canberra Parliamentary debates that British military and industrial strength would be greatest when concentrated at one point, the United Kingdom; whereas dispersal would, in fact, be weakness.

Thirdly, some parliamentarians are asking whether Britain, weakened by loss of 10,000 people, could hope to regain her position as banker and carrier to the world. This point is a provoking great argument among the pro-emigration Australian majority, who doubt that Britain can regain her position even with full population.

Want An Answer?

Finally, it is being asked whether the British people would retain their characteristic strength when withdrawn from the soil and air from which they have drawn sustenance and inspiration for so many centuries.

Australian leaders in Canberra have weighed both sides of the argument, and the majority have decided in favour of decentralisation plus formation of an over-all Commonwealth economic and strategic "high command" to help administer the whole Commonwealth as a unit. Rightly or wrongly, they are pressing for adoption of these proposals and there is reason to believe they will seek a showdown with the British Government in London this year. The scheme will be advanced by Mr. Calwell and by any Australian representatives to the Commonwealth Conference promised by Mr. Attlee.

And they say they will want a clear answer.

By
ARTHUR MORLEY

cultural materials here, one British workman could produce more in Australia than he could in Britain. Furthermore, every unit of export from Australia would represent clear profit to the Commonwealth. There would be no great necessity, as in Britain, of paying out a large part of export profits for foreign raw materials and food. The British workman would not spend most of his working week earning money to pay for the materials with which he is working.

There could be many arguments against the Australian proposals, of course. First, there is the undoubted fact that Australia would be first to benefit by such large migration. This suspicion of disinterestedness, however, does not

TIFF IN COMMONS ON PRESS ISSUE

London, July 23.

The Government refused ready to permit Cabinet members to appear before the Royal Commission on the Press to substantiate charges that British newspapers are corrupt, inaccurate and "the most prostituted in the world."

Mr. Winterton, Conservative member of the House of Commons, substantiation of charges of corruption from Minister of Health Aneurin Bevan, George Lindgren, Parliamentary Secretary for Civil Aviation and other members of the Government, he said have made the accusations.

The British press, Mr. Winterton said, is "the most restrained and responsible in the world."

The Royal Commission was set up a year ago by the Labour Government to investigate the British press. It completed hearing witnesses a month ago but has not made its report.

Replying to Earl Winterton, Home Secretary Cuthbert Ede said Prime Minister Clement Attlee had forbidden members of his Government giving evidence before the Commission because they later will have to consider its report and recommendations.

During his defence of the press, Earl Winterton had a brush with Mr. Bevan whom he accused of "smiling and treating the matter with levity."

"It is the Honourable member I am treating with levity," Mr. Bevan retorted back.

"Why don't you go back to your infant school, little boy," barked Earl Winterton. — Associated Press.

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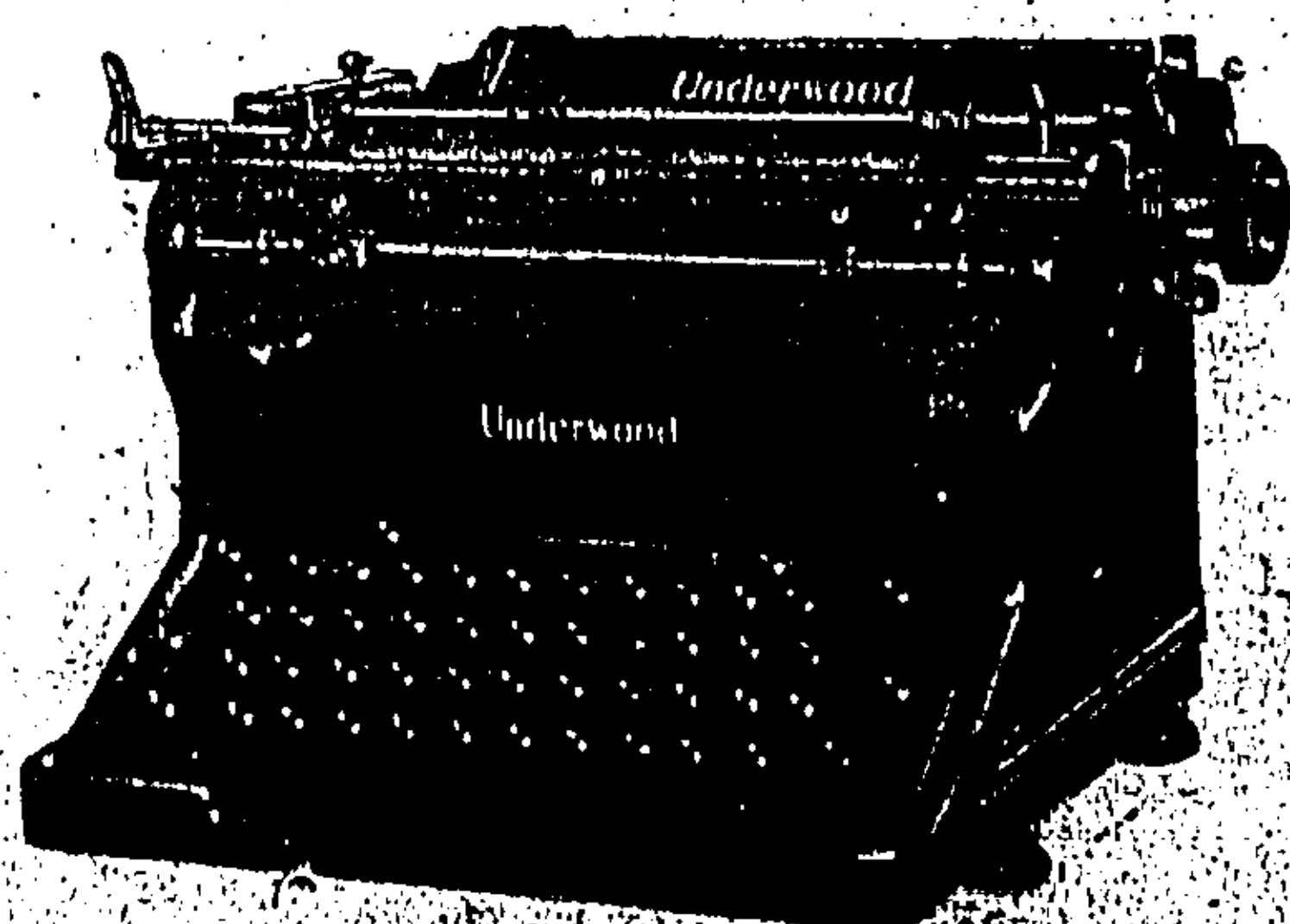
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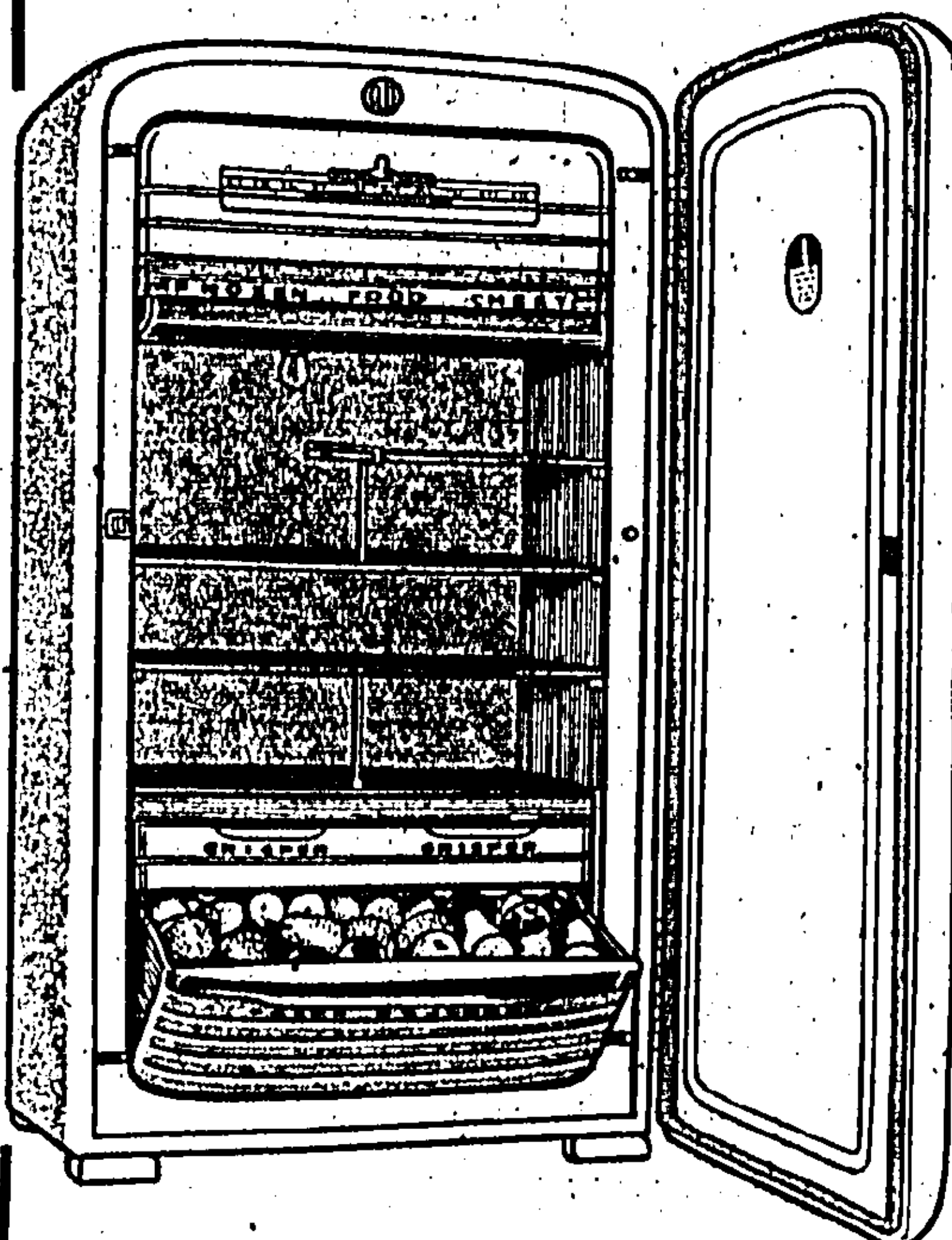
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French Move In Germany

Stuttgart, July 23. Orders for the immediate dismantling of 30 works not mentioned in any previous dismantling list have been issued to the South Württemberg Government in Tübingen by the French.

The 35 firms, comprising almost the whole of the area's watch-making industry including internationally known firms such as Junghans and Kienzle, were at once put under Military Government administration.

The order, publication of which before Aug. 5 was forbidden, was issued by a German official of the Government of American-occupied North Württemberg-Baden.

The official said the American occupation authorities were being informed in order to solicit their intervention in the interest of the European Recovery Programme.

The German authorities claim the new orders amounted to a

STATE OF EMERGENCY DECLARED IN CAIRO

MOB ATTACK ON FOREIGNERS

Pioneer Cinema Director Dead

Hollywood, July 23. The pioneer film director, David Wark Griffith, 78, whose "Birth of a Nation" lifted the film industry out of the nickelodeum stage, died today of brain hemorrhage.

Griffith discovered such film stars as Douglas Fairbanks, Sr., Mary Pickford, Norma Talmadge and Richard Barthelmess. For much of the past 20 years he was in retirement, entering the film industry in 1900 after brief careers in journalism and on the stage. Griffith produced the film epic and revolutionised screen technique.—United Press.

Complete paralysis of Germany's watch-making industry and reduce German export capacity considerably.—Reuter.

Cairo, July 23. Cairo is under a state of emergency today. Police forces were stationed in the main thoroughfares and mounted police and police trucks patrolled the streets.

Special precautions were taken in the square near the Al Azhar Mosque, when large numbers of Moslems attend today's prayer services, marking the Moslem Sabbath.

(The despatch gave no reason for the state of emergency. Possibly the details were withheld by censorship. Al Azhar Square recently was the scene of anti-Jewish demonstrations protesting Israeli air raids on Cairo.)

Censorship prohibited until today the disclosure of details of

incidents against Westerners. Foreigners here remained in their homes as mobs roamed the streets stopping traffic in search for Jews or Americans to attack.

Explosives planted by Egyptian terrorists—not a bomb dropped from a plane as previously indicated—exploded last Monday's explosion in two Jewish stores in Cairo.

Correspondents were forbidden upon expulsion to reveal the details of the death of Stephen Hase of Philadelphia who was killed by an Egyptian mob last Sunday.

Many Incidents

Correspondents were forced to accept the official explanation that the stores' explosions resulted from Jewish bombs.

Hase's death was learned by the American Embassy using diplomatic channels. Cairo newspapers did not print a single word about any disturbances.

Today they showed pictures of the funeral of the French coach of the Egyptian Olympic swimmers, who was stabbed to death. There were no details of the slaying.

Scores of incidents were reported by Americans, British, French and Italians whose Embassies protested against attacks by mobs against their nationals.—United Press.

Britons Held On Suspicion

Tel Aviv, July 24. The five British officials of the Jerusalem Electricity Corporation arrested by Irgun Zvai Leumi terrorists on July 6 and handed over to the Israeli Government this week, were officially informed today they are being held "on suspicion of passing information of military value to the enemy."

No charges have yet been laid against them, however. Evidence is now being examined by the Israeli Attorney General.—Reuter.

ITALIAN HINT ON COLONIES

London, July 23. The President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Giovanni Gronchi, warned today the Italian people would consider it a punishment if Italy is completely excluded from her former colonies.

Gronchi, who is in London with a delegation of the Italian Parliament, told a press conference that Italian national feeling would be hurt if her colonial aspirations were ignored. This, he said, would not be favourable to the creation of an atmosphere of European solidarity.

Gronchi claimed that Italy was one of the best colonial administrators. He expressed sympathy with the purposes of the Western Union in its aim to defend Western civilisation and a European federation.—United Press.

RUSSIAN SHIP DETAINED

New York, July 23. The Russian freighter Pobeda, the first Russian ship to enter New York harbour for six weeks, was detained in quarantine today. Reason for the detention was not given.—Associated Press.

KILLERS COME TO END OF TRAIL

Van Wert, Ohio, July 23. Two youthful ex-convicts, who terrorised Ohio with seven brutal killings in 14 days, reached the end of the trail today when both were captured.

One, with a shot between the eyes, died later in hospital.

Two policemen were wounded in the wild flurry of rifle and pistol shots which marked the greatest man hunt the State has ever seen.

James C. West 24, on parole from a reformatory, was shot between the eyes.

Robert M. Daniels, 22, put up his hands, surrendered and then confessed to all seven killings. Federal and State local police collaborated in ending their reign of terror.

Police waited at a highway junction, six miles north of Van Wert. A transport truck carrying four new cars approached. The police stopped it.

The driver immediately jumped out armed with an army rifle. He fired and two policemen dropped wounded.

Other police opened fire and the driver, later identified as West, dropped with a bullet in his forehead.

As the firing ceased Daniels crawled out of the truck and surrendered. No trace of the regular driver of the truck was found, opening up the possibility that he too may have been murdered.—Associated Press.

RIO'S TRIBUTE TO GANDHI

Rio de Janeiro, July 23. Varig Square, in the heart of Rio's theatre and cinema land, named after an ex-President, will be renamed Mahatma Gandhi Square on Aug. 15, Indian Independence Day. The decree announcing this change described the late Mr. Gandhi as "the universally known Indian apostle who forms part of that rare company, those great figures outstanding for their modesty, purity and spiritualism."—Reuter.

Mentality of 1941 In Malaya?

London, July 23. The "complacency of high officials" in dealing with the situation in Malaya was criticised in today's influential weekly, the Economist, which said it had been "uncomfortably similar to the complacency which preceded the fall of Singapore."

"Some measures have been taken against the insurgents, but they are still inadequate. The Army must be reinforced and the campaign against the insurgents carried out with vigour and determination."

"It is not only British prestige which is at stake, but the well-being of the Malaysians themselves."

The situation could hardly be more serious, the paper added. "The police were undermanned and the Army, though it recently received reinforcements, seems to have been unprepared for the extent and violence of the insurrection."—Reuter.

Malaya May Have University

Oxford, July 23. Establishment of a University in Malaya is being recommended urgently by educational authorities. Sir Alexander Carr Saunders said at the Congress of the Universities of the Commonwealth in Oxford today.

Sir Alexander, Vice-Chairman of the Inter-university council for higher education in the Colonies, spoke in place of the council chairman, Sir James Irvine, who was ill.

At present, he said, there are only two universities in the Colonies, the Royal University of Malta and the University of Hong Kong. A University in Malaya, he said, would serve the higher educational needs of a population of 6,000,000.—Associated Press.

ERP CHIEF TO MEET EUROPEAN EXPERTS

Paris, July 23. Top ranking representatives of the 16 ERP nations and Bizonia will meet Mr. Paul Hoffman, ERP Administrator, in an informal session at ERP headquarters here on Sunday afternoon.

It will be the first time Mr. Hoffman has discussed ERP problems with European representatives. A spokesman for the organisation said that the meeting would be informal. The agenda has been set.

M. Paul Henri Spaak of Belgium, President of the European Cooperation Council, will preside.

Le Monde, semi-official Paris afternoon newspaper, termed the meeting "of great importance, both to American and the European nations—although for different reasons."

Le Monde said that Mr. Hoffman would hear progress reports and would discuss ways "the European nations should reply the American loans."

RADIO

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles from 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 6.00 to 11.15 p.m. and also on 2.52 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 10.30 to 1.30, 7.30 to 8.30 and 9.30 to 11.15 p.m.

10.30 a.m.—Music for Romance (DUET)

11.00 a.m.—Relay of the service from the English Methodist Church (Reverend J. Sandbach)

11.45 a.m.—Trotter's Songs for Viola and Piano

12.00 a.m.—Studio Concert (DUET)

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary

12.42 p.m.—Gavotte and his Orchestra

1.00 p.m.—Songs of Brahms

1.15 p.m.—Song, Walker Report, and Announcements

1.25 p.m.—English Folk Songs-Rally (Vaughan Williams)

1.35 p.m.—Jazz, Showmaker, Patonaka

2.30 p.m.—Close Down

6.00 p.m.—Programme Summary

6.40 p.m.—Band of the Irish Guards

6.50 p.m.—Interlude

6.55 p.m.—From the Films

7.00 p.m.—Weekly News Letter (London Relay)

7.15 p.m.—Piano Solo: Bolero

7.40 p.m.—Piano Solo: Overture

8.00 p.m.—Music and Home News (London Relay)

8.15 p.m.—Dinner Music

8.45 p.m.—Gibson and Sullivan Songs

9.15 p.m.—"The First Quartet" (DUET)

9.45 p.m.—The Summer Garden Dance

10.00 p.m.—World and Home News (London Relay)

10.15 p.m.—Weather Report

10.45 p.m.—Thinking to some Purpose by Captain Luff "Think the about Utopia" (Studio)

10.55 p.m.—Quintet in A Major Op. 22 (Studio)

11.00 p.m.—Religious conducted by the Reverend C. Davis, D.D.

11.15 p.m.—Weather Report Close Down

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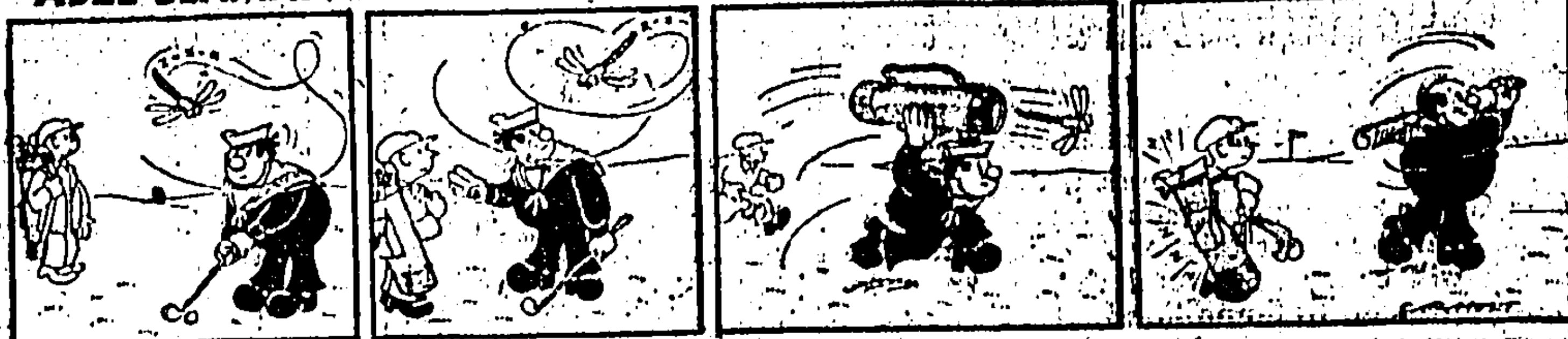
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MAINLY ABOUT PEOPLE

By Margaret Bradbury

YACHT CLUB NEWS

COMMANDER T. G. P. Crick, R.N., arrived in Hong Kong by air from England a week ago to become the first Resident Secretary of the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club. The Commander will live on Kellet Island, and residential quarters are at present being built there for him. Meanwhile he is living in temporary quarters on the Island and supervising the construction of his new home. Mrs. Crick is expected to arrive here to join him in December. Commander Crick, who has a distinguished war record, spent most of the war years in the Atlantic round the world, and is particularly interested in rugby and incidentally, was well known in Rugby circles in the Colony in 1930. He was at one time Captain of the Royal Navy team.

THE Commander will take over his new post from Mr. F. S. Coote, Cable and Wireless Manager, who has been Honorary Secretary for more than a year. At the moment the Yacht Club has a total of 100 members, and is one of the oldest of the kind in the Empire, although the present building on Kellet Island was only set up in 1938. It is thought that the installation of the new Secretary will do a lot towards improving Club conditions. It is the object of the Organising Committee to make the Yacht Club one of the best equipped in the world. Plans to be completed in the near future include a swimming pool and a private slipway to handle yachts up to 15 tons.

WITH A view to setting up a successful flying and social club on the island at Kai Tak, a group of ex-R.A.F. Transport pilots previously based in Hong Kong, have banded together and bought a Piper Cub aircraft. An inaugural meeting of prospective Club members will be held in the

Green Room of the Peninsula Hotel on Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock and an open invitation to attend is issued to any Europeans in the Colony who are interested in the project. Application for registration of the Club has been made, and confirmation is expected within the next few days. Temporary premises have already been established in the Terminal building at Kai Tak and plans are going through for the setting up of a clubhouse nearby. A tennis court is being constructed for the use of members. Non-flying members of the public who would like to join will be welcome and may avail themselves of the social facilities to be provided. All promoters of the Club are ex-R.A.F. fliers and it is of interest shown in the project and members are forthcoming, they will provide more aircraft.

BRITISH COUNCIL ARRIVAL

HONG Kong's long expected British Council representative arrived here a week ago with his wife. He is Mr. Robert Bruce who previously worked for five years with the Home Division of the British Council, and was in charge of the North of Scotland area providing educational facilities for the Allied Forces.

Mr. Bruce's plans for benefiting cultural relations in Hong Kong are a little cramped at the moment owing to office accommodation difficulties, and lack of staff. However, Mrs. Bruce is acting as his unpaid Secretary until the arrival of an assistant from England, Mr. R. O. Sweet. In the meantime they are carrying on as much business and interviewing as possible in their room in the Gloucester Hotel.

He also hopes to arrange small exhibitions in the Colony of original or reproductions of British paintings, and show documentary films dealing with subjects such as medicine, physics and chemistry, and others dealing more generally with aspects of British life. Mr. Bruce speaks Cantonese fluently. He learnt the language when he was a cadet in the Malayan Civil Service, and for two years—1934-36—studied in Canton.

HONG Kong's elite went to the King's Theatre on Tuesday night to see the Gala Show of

the French film "La Symphonie Pastorale." With the men wearing evening dress, and many of the women in formal or semi-formal wear, the film began in an atmosphere corresponding to a First Night in London. The Governor and Lady Grantham were there, and were greeted on arrival by M. Jober, the French Consul, and Madame Jober. Foyez, talk after the show was highly appreciative and ensured that the film "went down" successfully with the First Nighters. "La Symphonie Pastorale" is the first French film to be shown in Hong Kong since the re-occupation, and now that the ice has been broken let us have more.

THE NEW son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Todd, born in St. Paul's Hospital on July 17 is to be named John David. If possible his parents have decided he will be christened on Sunday, August 2, a date which will mark the first anniversary of their wedding. Friends will be very glad to hear that Mr. Todd and the infant are both doing well.

EN ROUTE FOR ENGLAND.

PROFESSOR C. T. Wei of Nan-king is spending a few days in Hong Kong on his way to England. Dr. Wei, who is Professor of Plant Pathology in Nan-king University, has been awarded a scholarship by the British Council for one year's research in England. He will be working on various plant diseases first at Cambridge and later at the Imperial College in Prof. C. T. Wei.

London and at the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew. By a fortunate coincidence Mrs. Wei has also been offered a year's course in England by a different organisation, and will be studying social services, and particularly child welfare at one of the Baby Colleges in Birmingham.

IT IS CURIOUS that both Professor and Mrs. Wei should be independently awarded scholarships to England at the same time, though they will be in different parts of the country and not often able to meet. This will be the first time that either of them has visited England, though Professor Wei studied in America from 1934-7. As he has to make the journey to England by air, the couple will be unable to travel together, and Mrs. Wei will sail on the "Cathay" at the end of next month. She is taking with her their two children aged six and three years.

ABOUT THE CIRCUS FOLK.

THE KAMALA Circus, which arrived in the Colony at the end of last month is now concluding its performances in Kowloon. The circus is headed by its proprietor, Mr. K. Kamalan, who has grown up from childhood in the atmosphere of the Circus. He took over the leadership from his father, Manager Mr. Joseph Kellner, who has travelled with the circus for many years. Kamala, Kamala, and the Great Barnum and Bailey. The small clown, Kamala, has spent his whole life in the ring, while his fellow clown, Kamala, has been away from home in Marquisa and the Philippines for 12 years. Kamala, who is 22 years old, is a member of the circus for 10 years.

TWO OF the boys and a daughter are also with the Kamala group, and another is in Kowloon training two new elephants. Kamala's wife, who is a member of the circus, is also in Kowloon. Kamala's wife, who is a member of the circus, is also in Kowloon.

air crash, was the performer of one of the Circus's most effective acts—the motor cycle jump. Among the women who make up the circus folk are Nani and Leela, both aged 18, whose act is inside the "Globe of Death" and who also take part in the flying trapeze act. Another trapeze artist is K. Mukundan, a nephew of the proprietor.

BY THE WAY.

SIR MAN-KAM and Lady Lo and their daughter Vera, are leaving Hong Kong this morning for a holiday in China. They expect to be away from the Colony for about a fortnight.

MR. WALLACE Harper, of Harper and Shea, arrived back in Hong Kong on Wednesday last on board the s.s. China Transport. With him were Mrs. Harper, daughter Peggy and son Robert. Mr. Harper has just spent a six months' holiday-business trip in California.

THE FORMER Miss Gwen Morris, wife of Reuter Tokyo correspondent Mr. "Tug" Wilson, is expected to arrive on Wednesday next aboard the s.s. "Kutsang." Mrs. Wilson, who is the daughter of Mr. R. P. Morris, Senior Engineer of Telecommunications, will spend a month's holiday in Hong Kong staying at her father's flat in "Hillcrest."

MR. Frank Harris, Managing Director of Broadcast Relay Service Overseas, was the anonymous good Samaritan reported in Tuesday's newspapers as responsible for putting out the fire at No. 313 The Peak on Wednesday evening. Mr. Harris, who was driving past the house stopped when he saw smoke. Mr. Frank Harris looked in each room to make sure there were no occupants and, phoned for the Fire Brigade. By the time it arrived, however, he had put out the fire.

HONG-Kong residents who like to keep posted on people born in the Colony will be interested to learn that Mr. Peter Way (now in England) and his bride will be leaving on September 2 on the "Queen Elizabeth" for America. They will stay there two years, while Peter teaches at the Peddie School, Hightstown, New Jersey. Before completing his final at Oxford, he was awarded the Newdigate Prize for Poetry. On the strength of this Award he held a contract at the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford when Mr. T. S. Eliot, the author, Mr. Lewis Douglas, the American Ambassador, Mr. Bevin and others were receiving Honorary Degrees. Peter's sister, Elizabeth, and her husband, also recently down from Oxford, expect to have England next spring for an Embassy visit abroad.

MR. Spencer Cox, who is Chairman of the Quaker Organisation Friends Service Unit (China Branch), arrived here recently by air from Shanghai with his wife and child. They are on their way to America for a holiday and left on Sunday for California. Mr. Cox, who has spent the last three years in China, hopes to return after his leave.

MR. W. J. Kitchen, Director of the World Student Service Fund and Mrs. Kitchen arrived in Hong Kong recently from Shanghai after spending three weeks in Peking, Hankow, and Kowloon. Mr. Kitchen's organization is the largest of its kind in the world, with offices in London, New York, and other cities. It is a voluntary organization which provides students in war-devastated countries with educational opportunities. The Chinese branch of the organization is the National Student Relief Committee, with offices in Shanghai, Kowloon, and other cities. Mr. Kitchen and Mrs. Kitchen arrived in the Colony last Sunday and stayed three days in the Chinese Guest House before leaving by air for Peking on Monday. They plan to spend the next few days in Peking, and then to journey to the other cities mentioned in the above paragraph.

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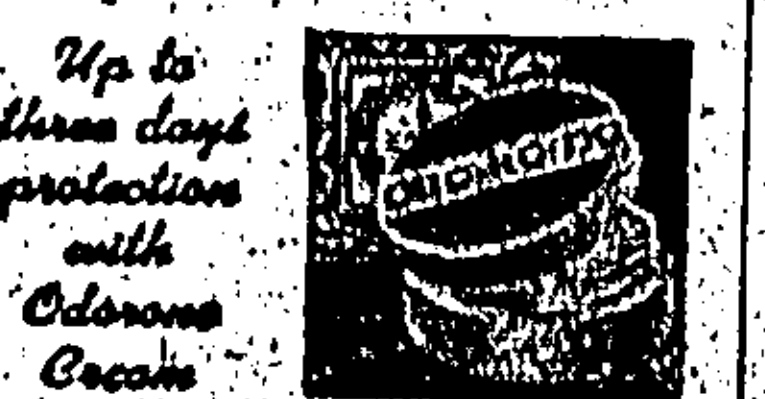


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NEW ARMY COMMAND IN MIDDLE EAST

London, July 23.

The War Office announced today a reorganisation of the Middle East Higher Army Command, which will bring the land forces from the Mediterranean to Somaliland, East Africa and Mauritius under a single headquarters.

The establishment of this wide new Command follows the withdrawal of British troops from Palestine and is designed to integrate, as closely as possible, the operations of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

The Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Land Forces will have a small headquarters working closely with the other two services. He will be concerned chiefly with strategy and the wider aspects of administrative planning.

Under him will be two Lieutenant-Generals' commands. The "Egypt and Mediterranean" Command will take in the whole of the Mediterranean area and bordering countries, and the "East Africa" Command will take in British troops in Somaliland, East and Central African colonies and Mauritius.

The reorganisation of Britain's most important Army Command is believed to be founded on the recognition that any new war would be fought first for the Middle East oil—half the world's reserves. Britain's strategy would be to fight in the north around Suez with supplies and reinforcements flowing from the huge base now being organised at Makhinon, on the Kenya railway, 70 miles from Mombasa.

When British troops were withdrawn from India, Pakistan, Burma and Palestine, it was obvious this would have a profound effect on strategy—Reuter.

Africa's New Significance

The War Office disclosure of a Commander-in-Chief with a small headquarters at Fayid,

In the Suez Canal zone, indicates this strategy.

Administrative planning is left to two subordinate commands. The "Egypt and Mediterranean Command" will comprise the whole of the Mediterranean and include Malta, Greece and Cyprus, reaching to the Sudan. The "East Africa Command" will take in British troops in Somaliland, East and Central African colonies and Mauritius.

The narrowing field of the British Empire gives Africa a new significance as a Commonwealth military base half-way between Britain and Ceylon or Malaya and Australia.

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DOCTORS JOIN

London, July 23.
Of Britain's 21,500 doctors, 19,500 have joined the National Health Service.—Reuter.

PRINCE-SALESMAN DOING GOOD JOB

Bristol, July 23.

Prince Alexander of Yugoslavia, cousin of King Peter and nephew of Britain's Duchess of Kent, was discovered in Bristol today selling washing machines for a living.

"There's a great future in them," the strapping 24-year-old told reporters enthusiastically. "After all, I have to earn my living and this is an up and coming industry."

The Yugoslav-Royal family, exiled in England during the war, was formally ousted when Marshal Tito proclaimed a Republic. Prince Alexander is the son of Prince Paul, the former regent.

"I suppose this had to leak out sooner or later," Prince Alexander said. "But I don't want my identity to provide a sort of 'open sesame' for me. I want to sell washing machines by my own initiative."

He had been using "Mr. Alexander" as a "nom de washing machines."

The Prince is a graduate of Eton College and served with the Royal Air Force during the war.

He was given the job as a washing machine salesman nearly two years ago by Major Bedington Behrens of a firm in London.

"He's a very able fellow and is doing a very good job," said Major Behrens today.—Associated Press.

Third Party Platform

Philadelphia, July 23.
A pledge to seek the destruction of all world wars and work for world agreement outlawing atomic warfare is contained in the "peace with Russia" programme being drafted for Henry Wallace's new party.

This was learned when a member of the platform committee disclosed a semi-draft of some major sections of the programme.—Associated Press.

DANCING GIRLS GAOLED

Shanghai, July 24.

Sixty-one taxi dancers and ballroom employees were given prison terms ranging from two months to four years in the District Court yesterday.

They had participated in the riot on Jan. 31, when the offices of the Bureau of Social Affairs, on the former Avenue Joffre, were wrecked during a demonstration against the Government ban on commercial dancing.

Twelve other accused were found not guilty.

The harshest sentence of four years was imposed on Chu Fui, cabaret employee who was found guilty of instigating others to resort to violence.

The judgment actually set a large majority of the convicted free, because most of them had been in detention for more than five months pending trial.—Reuter.

INDONESIAN REPUBLIC BREAKS TALKS

London, July 23.

A clash between extremists and moderates in the Indonesian Republic is expected in Holland as a result of an Indonesian decision today to break off the six-months old political negotiations with the Dutch.

An official communique issued in Jogjakarta, the Republican capital, said the Republican Government was ready to carry on talks with the Dutch for implementing the truce agreement signed in January.

It added, however, that it saw no point in continuing the negotiations on the future status of the Republic.

This was because the Dutch had rejected the secret proposals by the American and Australian members of the United Nations good offices commission under whose auspices the talks have been held.

Since the proposals were made five weeks ago, the Dutch have consistently turned them down. The communique said the Dutch had failed to suggest either methods to break the deadlock.

Official reaction in The Hague interpreted the Republican use of the word "break off" as "interrupt" in the sense that the door was not finally closed.

It was pointed out that the Dutch suspended the talks on June 10, but they were later renewed.

Clash Tomorrow?
Dutch sources in The Hague suggested that the Republican announcement would precipitate a clash between the moderates and the extremists next Monday, when the national programme signed by all the political parties in the Republic is to be discussed by the Cabinet.

They quoted reliable observers in Batavia as saying the Indonesian Cabinet must either accept or reject the programme in its entirety, which might put it in an awkward position as some of the articles are considered to conflict with the truce agreement signed with the Dutch last January.

It was also suggested the possibility of a meeting between President Truman and Premier Stalin to erase the misunderstanding which has arisen between their countries since the end of World War II.

Wallace's new party, the first important one to be launched in the United States since 1924, was scheduled for formal birth in Philadelphia's huge Convention Hall. The convention will nominate Wallace for President and Senator Glen Taylor of Idaho for Vice-President; on Saturday afternoon, the convention will elect a platform plucking the new party to a programme of "peace, abundance and freedom."

U.N. Informed
The three-power United Nations committee on Indonesia today drafted a cable to the Security Council informing it of the Republican decision.

ARMY CHILDREN FOR AUSTRIA

London, July 23.

Two parties of school children will travel to Austria for their holidays under the auspices of the War Office to join their parents, whose fathers are stationed with the Army.

The Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association have been asked to provide escorts.—Reuter.

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DEATH PENALTY SURPRISE

London, July 23.

There is to be no modification of the death penalty in the present Parliamentary session, which ends next Friday.

By 215 votes to 94, the House of Commons early this morning agreed to the Government's decision, announced by Mr. James Chuter Ede, the Home Secretary, to accept the House of Lords' rejection of the compromise clause on hanging.

Mr. Chuter Ede emphasised that if the House of Commons insisted on retaining the clause, which established two classes of murders—one punishable by death, the other by life imprisonment—the Criminal Justice Bill, with its many reforms, would be lost for the present session.

Sharp criticism came from a number of back benchers and in division 33 Labour Members voted against the Government. About 130 Labour Members voted for the Government, while many abstained.—Reuter.

WALLACE 'GLAD TO SEE STALIN'

Philadelphia, July 23.

Mr. Henry A. Wallace today declared that peace is the supreme issue of the world.

Wallace, who was here to launch a new political party and become its Presidential candidate, told a news conference that he would "go over to Russia" and see Premier Josef Stalin, if it would serve the cause of peace.

He also suggested the possibility of a meeting between President Truman and Premier Stalin to erase the misunderstanding which has arisen between their countries since the end of World War II.

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Glad To Go
Wallace emphasised "peace" in a tumultuous hour-long news conference shortly after his arrival in the convention city.

He said he was not angling for an invitation to be a peace emissary from the United States to Russia. But he said he would be glad to deal with the Soviet leader if it would help the cause of peace in any way.

He said, "The issue of peace is so supremely important that we should get together in advance and explore the meaning of every word to be used in a meeting between President Truman and Premier Stalin."

Wallace refused to discuss the tense situation between the United States and Russian forces in Berlin at his press conference. He said he would deal with the subject on Saturday night in his convention speech accepting the Presidential nomination.—United Press.

PAKISTAN TO LIMIT SPENDING

London, July 23.

Pakistan has given an assurance to Britain that it will limit hard currency spending until the end of June 1949, the British Government disclosed in a White Paper published yesterday.

It revealed Pakistan had agreed "so to limit expenditure in hard currency areas that not drawings on the control reserves in the year July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949, do not exceed the equivalent of £5,000,000."—Associated Press.

UN Plan To Aid Children

Geneva, July 23.

The United Nations last night approved \$78,000,000 to aid children in devastated countries all over the world.

The budget is \$39,000,000 less than the sum originally asked. It was adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

The Board voted down a Brazilian request for between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 for Latin America and the Middle East. The vote was 11 to six with the United States and Russia abstaining.

The allocations approved here were: Europe, \$42,000,000; China, \$12,000,000; Asia, \$4,100,000; India, Pakistan and Burma, \$1,000,000; tuberculosis campaign, \$5,000,000; reserve funds, \$5,800,000.

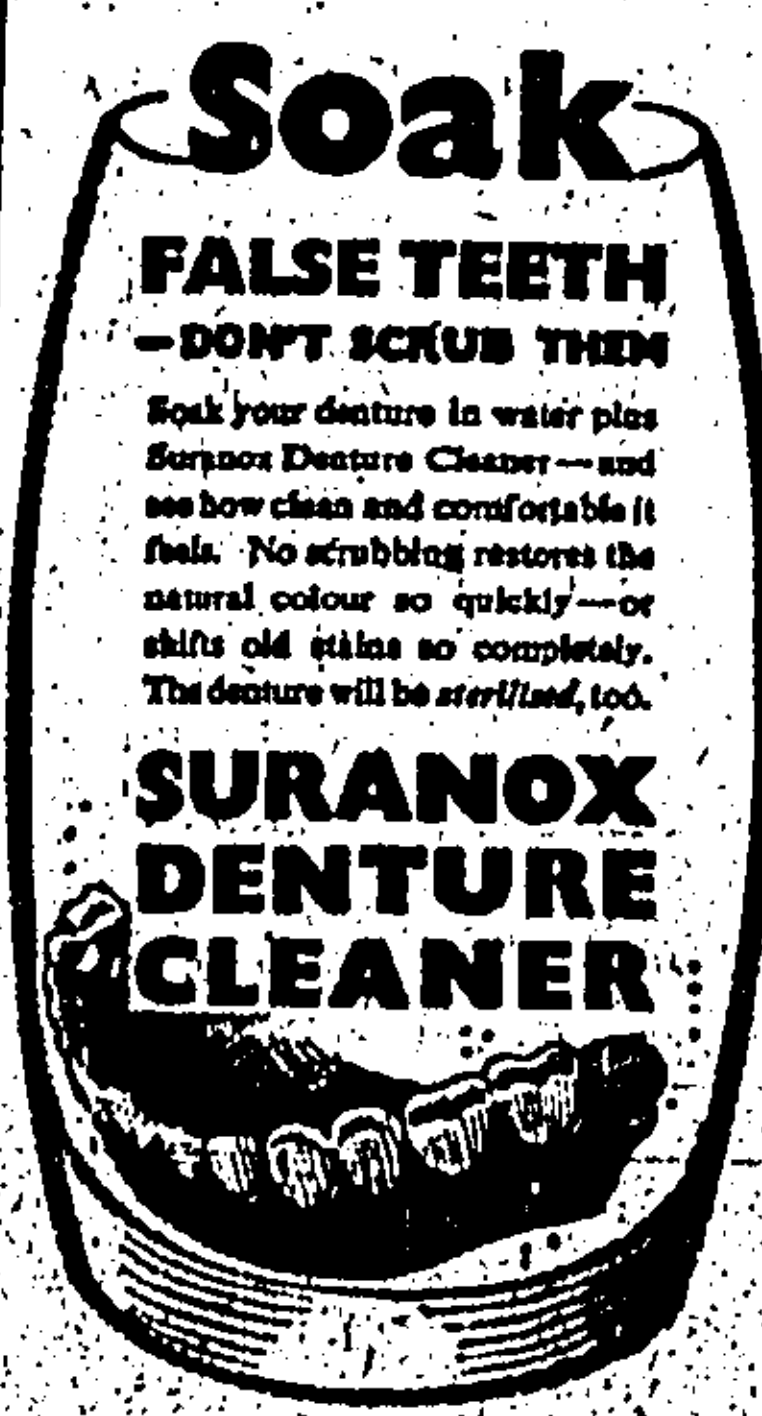
The rest of the money goes to administrative expenses.—United Press.



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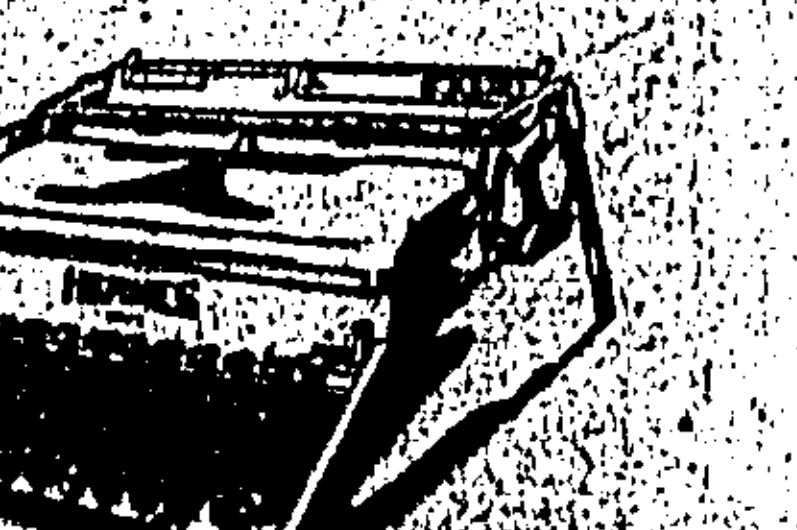
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PROSPEROUS U.S.A. TEMPTS CANADIANS

BY PATRICK NICHOLSON

Should Canada exchange the Union Jack and asterisk for allegiance to Uncle Sam and the pleasures of his push-button civilization and winter sunshine in Florida?

This is a popular conversational opening in Canada today.

Canadians are bewildered by their austerity programme in the midst of boom conditions, perplexed by the Mother Country's new partnership in Western Europe, and thoroughly disheartened by the way Britain's Government repeatedly butter-fingers trade between the two countries despite all Canada has done to help British recovery.

Advantages, But—

It is not surprising that some eyes are turning across the border, to the greener fields of the United States.

Farmers know they could sell their products for better prices there than in Britain. In paying, Housewives could buy smarter clothes there, fathers could buy new cars very much more cheaply without the tariff. Income tax is lower for everyone, and sons just leaving school could get themselves better jobs there.

Economic union is being freely discussed on all sides, and the idea has taken strongest hold in the most pro-British province of Ontario, which is also the home of big business.

Political union even is being canvassed. Surprisingly, the anti-British French-Canadians fight shy of that; they enjoy more liberal minority rights under the British flag than they would as American citizens.

—Most Say "No"

But in spite of all these glittering material attractions, the majority of Canadians do not want to join the United States.

This is made abundantly clear from the results of a public opinion survey, just published in the Canadian magazine New Liberty.

Sixty-nine per cent. of those asked if they wanted to join Uncle Sam said a definite "No."

Only 23 per cent. said "Yes."

However, people of Anglo-Saxon stock no longer form a majority but a minority in Canada. It is not surprising that this same survey showed that of the 69 per cent. who don't want to join the States 32 per cent. would like to see Canada break her ties with the British Commonwealth and become an independent nation.

Canada's Dream

It is British institutions and customs which stand between Canada and union with the States. Britain's share may have grown less, but the British way of life seems mighty good to people from other parts of the world.

"Let's stay in the Commonwealth, which seems to be the only successful organisation of peaceful countries," said one person interviewed. "We have proved that we are able to get along without pushing anyone around."

"All Americans think about is the almighty dollar," said another. "The Yanks are hucksters while we in British countries 'live' while we earn our living."

Canadians are proud of their new-found nationhood, and justly proud of their war effort. They enjoy the adventure of developing this huge and rich country. They would like millions of other people to come and share this adventure.

But they don't want their Parliament buildings to become a ghost city, while their destiny is worked out in Washington.

Canada is at a great cross-roads in her history.

Ahead on the road she is travelling, flutters the Union Jack beside an island of 50,000,000 infuriating Britishers who don't understand Canada, but yet an island with sentimental pull as the Old Country.

Down one side turning beckons the almighty dollar, promising a car in every garage and a position existence.

Down the other side turning lies the challenge. Can Canada become a great and rich nation.

in spite of geography, in spite of climate, to fulfill the prophecy "The Twentieth Century will belong to Canada."

This dream looks good to most Canadians. It's a rough road, but it's a road on which the traveller has a soul of his own.

PATRICK CAMPBELL'S PIECE

Sometimes, when I'm up there in the front of the bus, the head bowed, the forefinger laid along the cheek, they nudge one another, and say, "Look, Ethel, there he is—the tall gentleman with the kind face."

"It never is," says Ethel. "I'd no idea he'd be so—virginal-looking."

"That's him, dear," they say. "And, do you know, he's probably composing something right at this very minute. A book, or another of his lovely pieces. Or it might even be poetry."

"Well, I never," says Ethel. "You don't mean he thinks about his work all the time?"

"At this moment I see a likely looking job waiting at the kerb and press my face against the

window, watching it as the bus goes past.

"See that," says Ethel. "He must have seen something in the street."

"He's always at it," they tell her. "Friend of ours met a friend of his once, and this friend said he told her 'The streets are alive with stories. Just go out into streets,' he said, 'and you'll find a story.' That's what he said."

"It's wonderful," sighs Ethel.

Of course, what I really said was, "Just go out into the streets and you'll find a motor-car"; but I must admit that the process is a little difficult to understand.

If you will all sit down—here, on this grassy knoll, will do—and stop sucking your fingers, I will try to explain.

I want a motor-car almost more than anything else, I think. Just at it in all day, polishing the windows, perhaps even going for short drives, smelling the lovely new leather, and thinking of the tools carefully packed in green

baize in their fitted slots. I'd do little jobs on it, like adjusting the carburettor, and then bring it round to the garage to have it put back to normal. I'd very much like to have a motor-car.

So this is what I do. I get up there in the front of the bus where I have a clear view all round, and keep an eye out for my car.

But there are certain rules, regulations, and limitations. I don't want the machine to be thrown at me.

Rule I.—It must be parked by the side of the road, on the left, and it must be empty. I'm not allowed to have cars that are in motion, or have people sitting in them.

Rule II.—I must choose my car before the bus is actually past it, saying, "That's it." No second thoughts. This, however, is no real hardship. So hot, so passionate is my love of motor-cars that one glimpse of two inches of the back mudguard reveals to me the make, age, horsepower, and general condition.

Rule III.—The car must be in tune with my style of living. No eight-seater saloons, or racing-cars. I want to drive it myself, and my nose always runs in an open car.

Rule IV.—No cars can be selected on Tuesdays or Thursdays. Tuesdays and Thursdays are days non so far as this business is concerned. At times it can be a maddening imposition, but I've grown philosophical about it, looking on it now as being all in the day's work.

That, then, is the system by which I choose my car and I can tell you that some pretty lovely stuff has passed through my hands in the past few months.

This part is clear and straightforward. I cannot quite say the same for the rest—the actual moment of taking possession. But probably it will happen like this.

I will spot my ideal machine by the kerb, empty, and it won't be a Tuesday or a Thursday. I'll

get out of the bus at the next stop, and walk back, my heart pounding, as you can well imagine.

A man will be leaning against the bonnet. He is, as yet, an amorphous figure. I cannot see his face, or the colour of his hair, but I think he will be middle-aged, and rather prosperous-looking.

I walk round the car once or twice. Then I say, "Lovely job." The man says, "She certainly is. Only done—three hundred miles, two spares, built-in radio, thirty-four miles to the gallon."

I say, "Could I possibly sit in it for a moment—just to see if I fit?" (I'm 6ft. 6in.) The ordinary car makes me look like a victim of the Spanish Inquisition, locked into the Iron Widow.

I sit in the car, and it's perfect.

"Well," says the man—and this is The Moment—"now that you're there you may as well drive her away I'm emigrating to Burma in the morning, and I've got all the money I want. You keep it."

I make a small demur.

"Nonsense," says the man. "She's no good to me. You hold on to her. She's taxed and insured, by the way, till the end of the year. Best of luck."

We shake hands.

"Thanks awfully," I say. "It's terribly kind of you. Could I give you a lift anywhere?"

"No, no," says the man. "Don't bother. I'll get a taxi. Cheero, now and keep smiling."

He walks away. Tenderly, exultantly, I reach out for the starter button.

Well, that's it, friends. That's what I'm doing, up there in the front of the bus, the head bowed, the forefinger laid along the cheek.

It may not be a foolproof method of getting a motor-car, but, at least, it's as good as ordering one from the manufacturers.

IT'S IN THE AIR

BY STAN HILL



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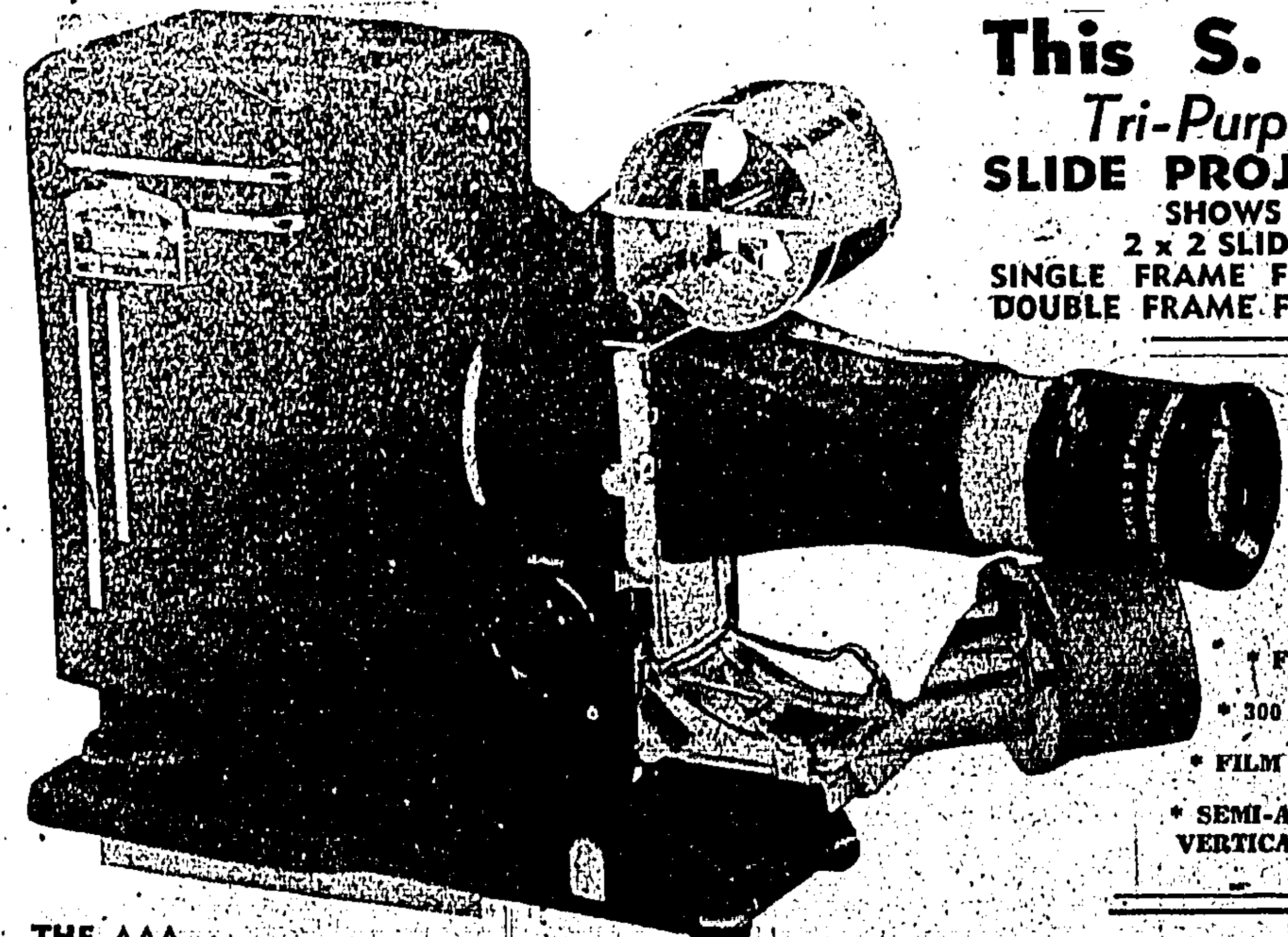
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THE DEAD HAND ON THE STATE AIRLINES

All real planning has come to a halt in two of Britain's State-owned air-line corporations.

Go into the head offices of either Overseas or South American Airways and you will find an atmosphere of frustration and uncertainty.

It is not a happy mood in which to approach the second birthday of Britain's nationalised air transport—August 2.

Nor is it a mood conducive to good work by the 34,000 employees in an airline industry operating a combined fleet of 225 aircraft over a world network of 168,000 miles.

Yet this industry flew 5,300,000 aircraft miles in the 12 months up to March 31 last and carried 636,000 passengers—and for the second successive year lost over £10,000,000 doing it.

Which means they must leave them alone for a bit and protect them from those who like to use air transport as a political football.

In the second place the Government must make up its mind to give the people chosen to run our civil aviation a simple chance to get on with their job.

The gloom will remain, cramping the development of one of Britain's biggest and most expensive undertakings—this year's Civil Air Estimates hit a new "high" at £26,314,703—until two things happen.

Air Things First

First, the Government must settle once and for all its policy on aircraft, root cause of all Britain's main airline problems. It must resolve the "Fly British" controversy after balancing the rival claims of the airline operators and the aircraft industry.

It must decide whether B.O.A.C. are to be permitted to spend dollars on a fleet of Canadairs—built in Canada by an American firm to U.S. designs but using

British engines—or compelled against their wishes to use all-British Avro Tudors.

These two things—a fixed aircraft policy and a stable atmosphere—would do much more to cut down the airlines' £10,000,000-a-year losses than the present habit of appointing yet another committee to solve the latest crisis in an industry already weighed down by a multiplicity of councils, committees, and commissions.

A Cabinet decision on aircraft policy may come any day now, and B.O.A.C. and B.S.A.A. will not long last be able to go right ahead with the planning of routes, ground facilities, staff arrangements, and publicity schemes which they can't usefully begin until they know what their new fleets will be.

For months past it has been a double embarrassment for them to get extra business on routes operated by such stop-gap aircraft types as Yorks and Lancasters.

It means bigger losses, because these planes are uneconomic. It also means that passengers flying British for the first time on these obsolete aircraft say: "Never again!"—and go, next time, in the comfortable Constellations, Sky-masters, and DCs of competitors who charge no more.

But in civil aviation you have to look years ahead and B.S.A.A. share with the other corporations a real anxiety for the future as long as the present complicated system of ordering aircraft continues.

They must let the seasoned experts in the corporations—and there are plenty of them in spite of these enormous deficits—settle down.

They must bring stability to the higher direction of the corporations and stop the orgy of

sackings and job-switching that has bedevilled British air transport ever since the Civil Aviation Act was passed in August, 1946.

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Progress Report On Civil Aviation By COURTENAY EDWARDS

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their routes to Cairo, the Persian Gulf, and India.

The new Solent flying-boats will be used on the run across India to Hongkong, and they will also continue to fly on the Johannesburg service, while the 11 Constellations will operate the North Atlantic and Australian services.

This set-up would enable B.O.A.C. to go on reducing its losses (£3,076,844 in 1946-7 and unofficially estimated at £6,030,000 for 1947-8) until the next generation of airlines starts coming into service.

Six double-deck Stratocruisers ordered from the U.S. Boeing firm for £3,000,000 will join B.O.A.C.'s six Atlantic Constellations by 1950, and in the same year 25 pressurised 40-seat Harveys-Pago Herons will replace the Solent boats on the South Africa run and elsewhere.

Two years later the 100-passenger "proppeller" Brabazons and the smaller, 500-m.p.h. Jet-propelled de Havilland Comets will replace the Constellations and Canadairs (if any) and give B.O.A.C. an all-British fleet for the first time.

A couple of years farther on, possibly in 1954, the projected "bread and butter" M.R.E. airliner—the initials mean Medium Range Empire—should be ready to replace the Constellations and Canadairs (if any) and give B.O.A.C. an all-British fleet for the first time.

Now what of British European Airways (7,100 employees, 78 planes; loan ceiling £20,000,000), third partner in the national airline trinity?

Merely to state that its losses for 1947-8 rocketed to £4,250,000 from the previous year's deficit of £2,167,737 is to give a false picture of this virile corporation's prospects.

Operating a fleet of 30 British-built Vikings—freed from their teething troubles—B.E.A. is now working at a profit on its extensive Continental routes.

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REPTILE LIFE IN HONG KONG (No. 2)

What To Do In Emergency

As a precautionary measure to give one confidence when hiking, picnicking, or taking part in any outdoor activity, it is always wise to know what to do in the event of snake-bite. This is particularly important in Hong Kong as there are several species of snakes, the commonest being the Indian Cobra, bites from which are likely to prove fatal if not given quick and positive first aid treatment followed as soon as possible with secondary treatment by a qualified physician.

Fortunately, snake-bites do not appear to be very common here, but they do nevertheless occur from time to time. The following notes indicate the general procedure and it is recommended that this be memorised in order to avoid loss of precious minutes which could mean a matter of life and death in an emergency.

When bitten, it should not at once be assumed that the snake is venomous. It is likely to be the case. The person bitten, and any others present, should try to remain as calm as possible, remembering that with proper care no serious harm is likely to ensue. Bites from non-venomous snakes may cause no alarm and should be treated only with antiseptic, care being taken to apply this to all the tooth marks or scratches.

The bite from a venomous snake will very soon manifest itself by pain at or near the site of the bite, followed by discoloration, swelling, numbness of the surrounding flesh, etc., though all of these signs and symptoms may not be present.

In all cases of doubt, and when the bite is known to have been caused by a venomous snake, proceed as follows:—

(1) Immediately apply constriction (without pad or tightening-stick) by tying a handkerchief, necktie, etc. round the bitten limb between the wound and the heart, sufficiently tight to obstruct the venous and lymphatic circulation only, and not so tight that the limb is badly bruised. This constriction should be applied just above the knee or elbow as the case may be, unless the bite is above these points, in which event it will have to be applied even higher. A bite on a finger, thumb, or toe should be added be tied at the base of the digit immediately on being bitten. Constrictions must be

loosened for a few seconds every 10-15 minutes.

(2) Make two incisions, about a quarter of an inch long and up to a quarter of an inch in depth, one through each fang puncture. These should be made longitudinally and not across the limb. Some authorities, however, recommend making cross incisions a quarter of an inch long over each fang puncture. Any sharp lancet, knife, penknife, razor blade, etc. may be used and, if possible, should first be sterilised with a germicide or by holding over an open flame. Encourage bleeding by thorough massage or sucking, provided there are no cuts or ulcers in the mouth, throat or on the lips; the blood should not be swallowed.

(3) If available, the

BUDGET PASSED IN CAMERA

Nanking, July 24. According to informed sources, the Legislative Yuan has passed, in camera, the budget for the last six months of this year amounting to nine hundred trillion of Chinese dollars (about U.S.\$130 million at the black market rate). The ordinary budget, amounting to 35 per cent of the total budget, will be fully covered by receipts, whereas the expenditure in the extraordinary budget will only be covered by receipts in the proportion of one-third. The remainder will be met by the issue of bank notes, bonds, the sale of cotton, petrol, foodstuffs and fertilizers sent by the U.S.A. to China under the Sino-American agreement on American aid to China.

The agreement deals with economic aid amounting to \$75,000,000 and allows China to sell on the free market part of the American imports, either to buy local material necessary to the Chinese economy or to stabilize the currency by withdrawing from circulation Chinese bank notes derived from the sale of American products.

The utilisation of American aid is controlled by an American organization, the personnel of which enjoys diplomatic privileges.

It is reported that 60 per cent of the total budget will be devoted to Government Army pay and rations. —Agency France-Press.

Ex-Ambassador To Marry Again

London, July 23. Victor Cavendish-Bentinck, former British Ambassador to Poland and Ambassador designate to Brazil, gave notice today that he intends to marry Mrs. Kathleen Elsie Tillman, 30-year-old London widow.

Notice was filed with the London Registrar of Officers, Cavendish-Bentinck, 50, described himself as a business consultant.

He was dismissed from the Foreign Service last September after he admitted adultery with three mistresses and other adulterous adventures in a newspaper suit brought by his wife. They were subsequently divorced. —United Press.

LAPHAM'S ADMONITION TOO SWEEPING?

Shanghai, July 24. The blunt warning given to China by the ECA Mission Chief, Roger C. Lapham, that the United States cannot be expected to continue giving aid to China unless the Chinese help themselves more, brought mixed reactions in the Shanghai press today.

The English-language newspaper, Tribune, devoted a two-column editorial reviewing Lapham's warning. It said that while his remarks are partly justified the paper believes that the remarks are too sweeping in many respects—particularly the demand that high prices should be charged for food, petrol and travel.

It added, "As for the statement that Chinese farmers are subsidizing big cities, are we to understand this as an argument for enhancing food prices? Surely such a policy, directly contrary to that of the Chinese Government, would only tend to make matters worse than they are at present."

The China Press, another English-language newspaper, said,

YUGOSLAVIA MAKES APPEAL TO ALL "DEMOCRATIC PEOPLES" TO GET RID OF COMINFORM

Newfoundland Referendum

St. John's, Newfoundland, July 25. Latest count in the final Newfoundland referendum today showed 72,750 in favour of confederation with Canada and 60,550 for self-government.

Newfoundlanders are voting to decide on the colony's future form of Government. —Reuter.

Military Intelligence Files Searched

Johannesburg, July 23. Johannesburg newspapers reported today that plainclothes detectives early this morning searched through military intelligence files at the Security Section of Defence Headquarters, Pretoria, at the request of the Minister of Defence, F. C. Erasmus.

This follows the dismissal of Lieutenant Colonel Charles B. Powell, Director of Military Intelligence, on Thursday on the direct instructions of the Defence Minister, the reports said.

The Rand Daily Mail's political correspondent said that the detectives entered the nerve centre of the Union's Defence Force before Major General Evered Poole, Deputy Chief of the General Staff, came on duty.

The Directorate of Military Intelligence functions as a staff officer under General Poole.

Among the searched, the newspaper said, were those containing highly confidential information on the wartime and post-war activities of military intelligence.

Senior officers refused to comment on the reason for the search. No official explanation was given. —Associated Press.

Belgrade, July 23. Yugoslav Communists today heard a serious appeal to all Democratic peoples to throw out their Cominform charges and settle their differences with the Yugoslavs.

Immediately afterwards they heard the Bulgarian Communists ripped to shreds on the Macedonian question.

The appeal for Communist unity was strongly made on the basis that the Yugoslavs were right, the Cominform was wrong and that the rest of the Communist-dominated countries were already beginning to feel this.

It was made by the President of the All Slav Countries' Bozidar Maslariich.

The Bulgarians were derided for their wartime record and scathingly attacked by the Macedonian Party leader, Lieutenant General Svtazar Vukmanovich.

Day by day the question of Macedonian jurisdiction becomes more and more pointed and threatens to create an almost irreparable split between Bulgarian and Yugoslav Communists. It is an age old question with new twists. Observers here believe it has been revived since the Cominform expulsion of the Yugoslavs and Albania's bolt from the Yugoslav fold.

Now these observers see Albania shut off from Yugoslavia, sworn to follow the Cominform line but geographically cut off on all sides from her Cominform friends. It is Yugoslav Macedonia which separates her from the nearest such friend, Bulgaria. And it is believed that in the event of the present situation going beyond an inter-party split, the Macedonian route to Albania would be tactically and strategically vital to the Cominform countries.

Verbal Lashing

Whatever the Bulgarians have in mind, Yugoslavia virtually finished it today with a most devastating verbal lashing by Vukmanovich.

Russian Grain For UK

London, July 23. Mr. Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade, told the House of Commons today that Russia has delivered 500,000 tons of the 750,000 tons of coarse grain she promised this country under last year's trade agreement.

He said that Britain in turn has delivered 12,000 tons of the 25,000 tons of rails promised Russia.

Mr. Wilson said: "It is not however, appropriate to make comparisons between the deliveries since a greater part of the goods to be supplied by the United Kingdom are goods which take two years or more to manufacture. I would also emphasise that the Russians have made considerable purchases from the sterling area of wool and rubber, both direct and through London."

Britain and Russia have agreed to begin new trade talks. —United Press.

Victoria Put Into Storage

Dublin, July 24. The monument to Queen Victoria, was removed from the lawn of Eire's Parliament building here today and put into storage.

In November, 1945, a resolution calling for the removal of statues in Dublin, commemorative of aliens or "alien occupation," was approved at the Dublin Convention of the Irish Fianna Fail party.

In April, 1945, the head of a statue of Lord Gough, a 19th-century Commander-in-Chief in India, was sawn off in a Dublin park. —Reuter.

AMERICAN SHIP ADRIFF

Capetown, July 23. The American liner Sharon Victory was sailing today toward her stricken sister, the Earleham Victory, and was expected to reach her at 3 a.m. on Sunday.

The Earleham Victory was reported adrift in the South Atlantic with a broken propeller shaft. Sharon Victory planned to take her in tow. —United Press.

PACIFIC MANDATE POLICY ATTACKED

Lake Success, July 23. The Trusteeship Council today heard further criticism and defence of Australian administration of New Guinea and Papua.

The Philippines' Victorio Carpio said the official minimum wage for native workers of US\$2.25 per month, as contrasted with wages for European labour, was a "shock to the public conscience."

WAR HERO KILLED IN JET

Mont-de-Marsan, July 23. A French military jet plane crashed near here today shortly after taking off, killing its pilot, war hero Captain George Eschlinger.

The plane, a Heinkel, was based at the military aerial experiment centre here. Witnesses said that they believed the crash occurred after motor trouble had developed.

The jet burst into flames as it hit the ground, setting fire to the surrounding woods.

The crashlinger flew in the North African, Italian, French and German theatres during the war.

Mont-de-Marsan lies some 60 miles directly south of Bordeaux. The crash took place shortly before noon today. —United Press.

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Escaped From Java POW Camps

Batavia, July 23. Seven Pakistan Punjabi soldiers from British Indian regiments who arrived in Batavia today from Republican territory told a story of hardship and adventures during their flight from an Indonesian Republican prisoner of war camp at Jogjakarta, where they had been held since early 1946.

The soldiers reported to Dutch Army post in East Java after their escape early in May of this year.

At a press conference held here by the Dutch Army Information Service, the soldiers said they had not deserted from the Indian Army, but had been captured by Republican forces in West Java, where Indian regiments were on guard duties during the latter part of 1945 and early in 1946.

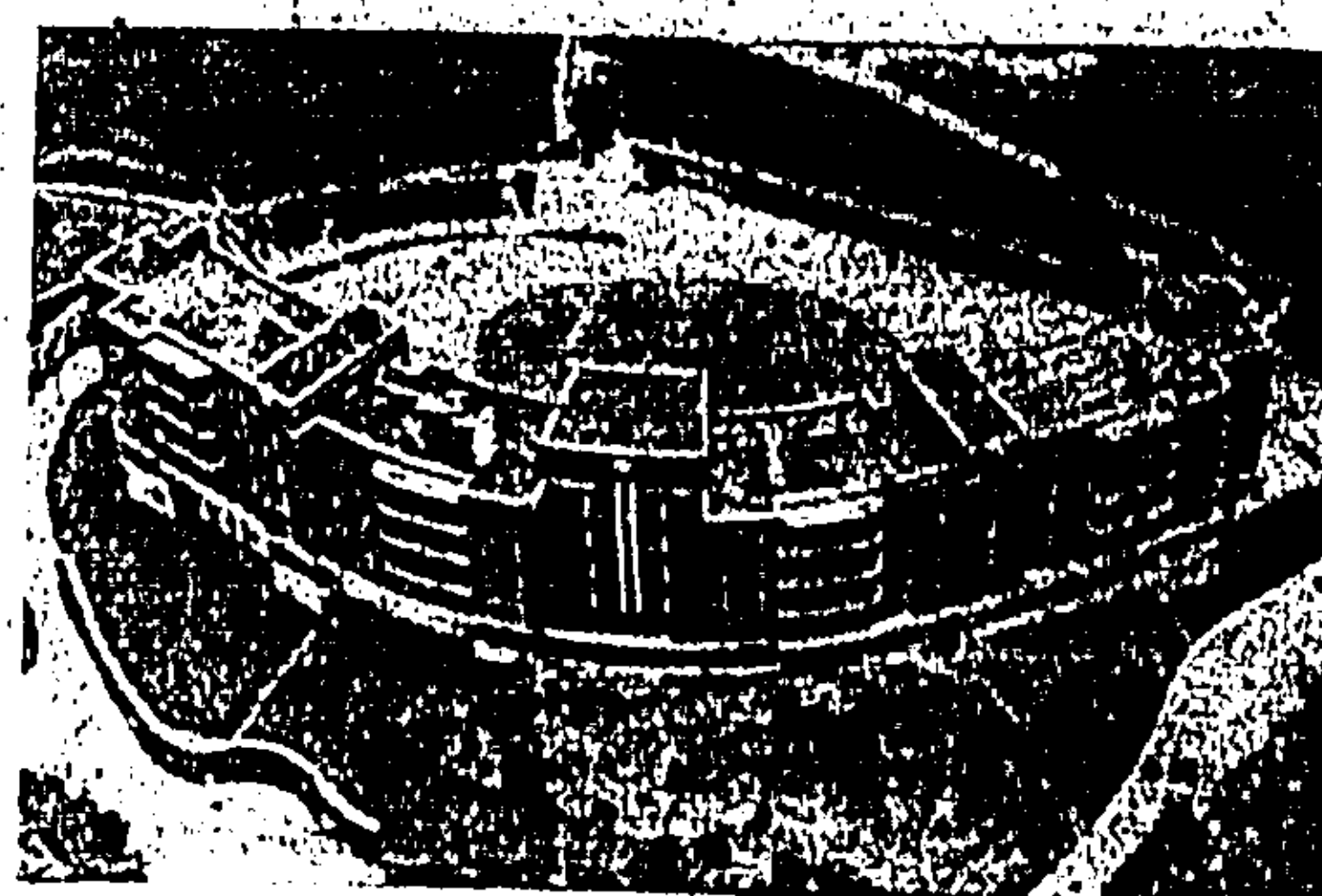
They said they had escaped from the POW camp during the turmoil when fighting broke out between Republican forces near the camp.

The Dutch authorities said the soldiers would be sent to Pakistan, when their papers had been found to be in order. —Reuter.

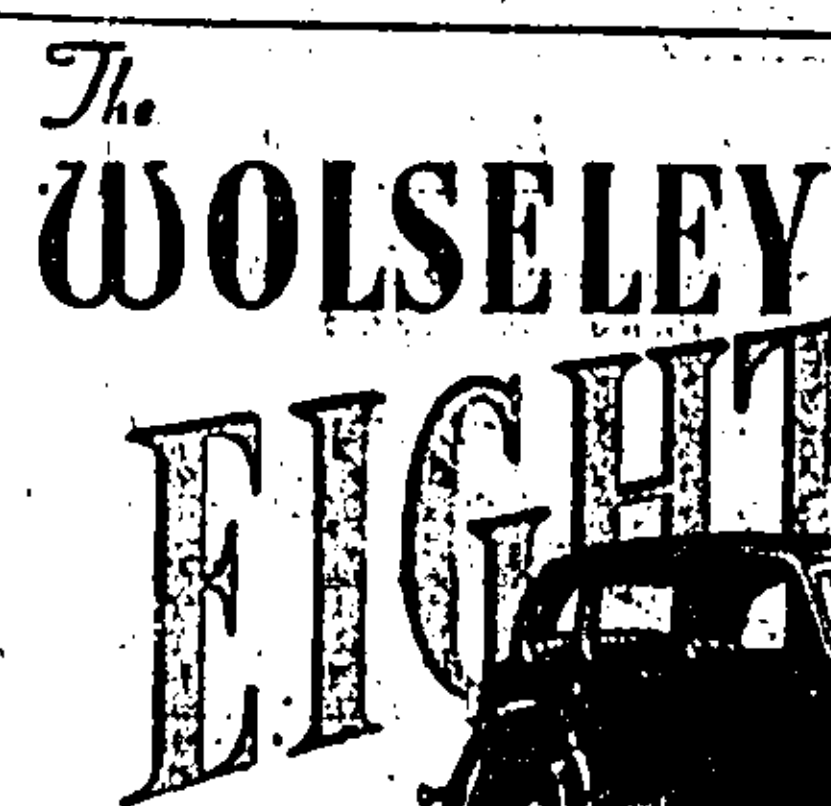
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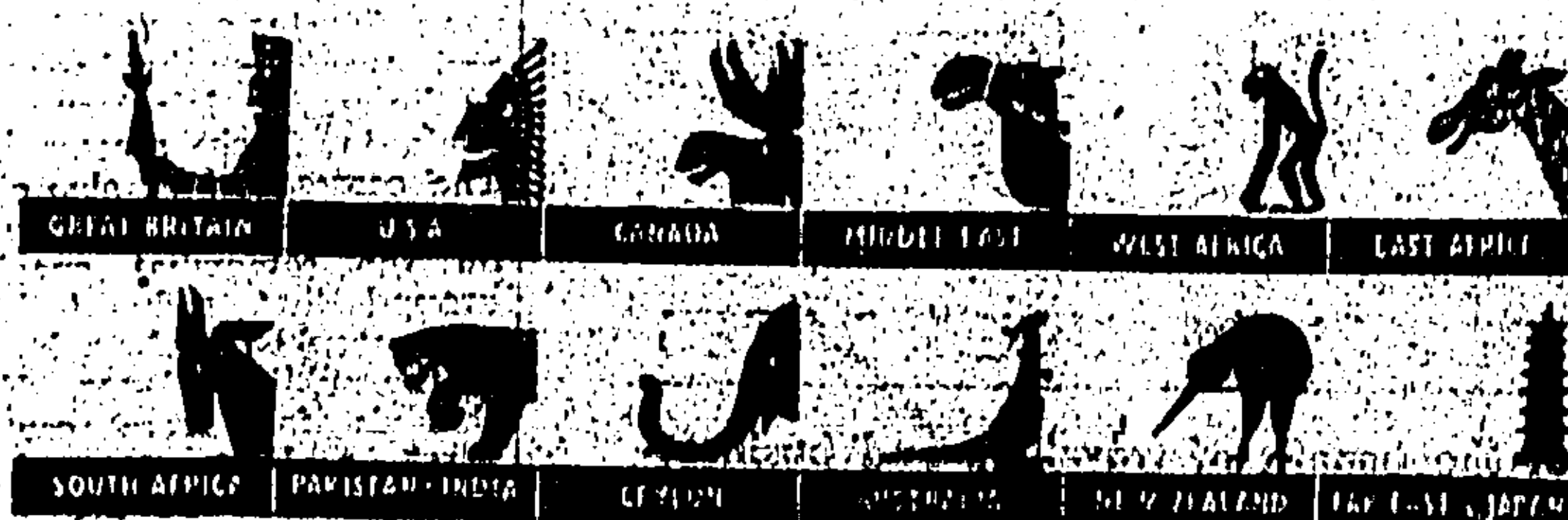
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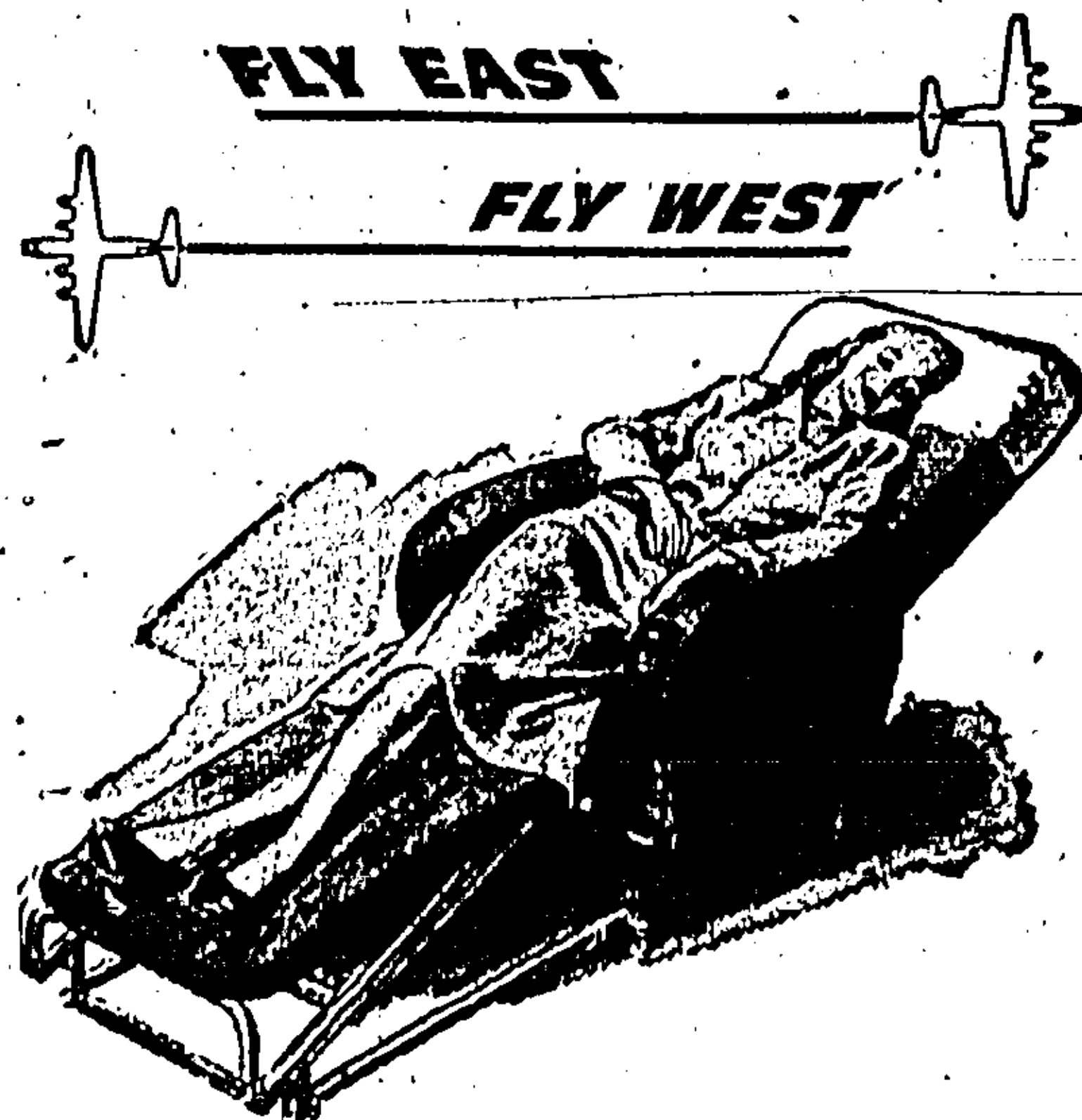
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HOTEL RATES

Until publication of the new maximum rates to be fixed by the competent authority under new regulations gazetted yesterday establishing Government control over hotel charges, the full importance of the proposal cannot accurately be assessed. It is nevertheless a safe assumption that battle will be closely joined, and that the hotels will not concede to this invasion of their preserves without vigorous protest. Obviously the intention of Government is to order sharp reductions in existing rates on the ground that they are excessive, for unless this point had already been agreed no cause for action would have appeared. Obviously, too, the hotels will fight their own action: unable to rely upon any substantial public support or sympathy. Rates are high. Taking pre-war prices as the standard, a reasonable stepping-up all round in accordance, say, with the cost of living index, would have been accepted as right and proper. Those establishments which have had to spend large sums in rehabilitation were probably entitled to seek higher revenue to compensate for the additional comforts and amenities provided for their guests. At the same time, the feeling is fairly general that they have now had ample opportunity to reimburse themselves and that Government control has not been thrust into this field any too soon. The heaviest accusations do not lie against the bigger establishments—except perhaps for their failure to re-introduce monthly rates for permanent residents—but are mainly concentrated upon the numerous newcomers to the "private hotel" field, who have seen the harvest to be reaped from the acute housing shortage and have made hay while the sun has shone. Some of the older Chinese establishments, incidentally, have been charging as much as \$9 a day for accommodation which let for \$10 a month before the war. Over such obvious profiteering the Government now proposes to impose definite restraints and it is gratifying to find the powers-that-be at last doing something to ease the load on the shoulders of the little man—fast becoming heavier than he can bear. It may be hoped indeed that there will be nothing namby-pamby about the new hotel control and that it will set the prices of accommodation at a level within the bounds of reason. There is no need for any such deluge of inspection as a correspondent to the "China Mail" suggested this week. The average pre-war rates are well-known and would probably serve as the most satisfactory yardstick in fresh assessments. The correspondent also challenged the need for control on the somewhat specious ground that reduced hotel rates would be of no benefit to the public at large. Even this is far from certain. First, a large amount of money would be spent in other directions. Then with hotel rates rationalised, private accommodation might very easily come down with them. Burdensome hotel prices have frequently compelled flat-hunters to pay key-money and exorbitant rental as the lesser evil of a poor choice. But that is entirely by the way. If hotel and boarding-house rates are to be subjected to control, it is because too many of the proprietors have asked for it.

REPORT ON COMMUNISM

"The Communists disdain to conceal their views and aims. They openly declare that their ends can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions. Let the ruling classes tremble at a Communist revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. Working men of all countries, unite!"

THOSE are the final sentences of the "Communist Manifesto" written by Marx and Engels one hundred years ago. They represent the policy to which the Communist Party of Great Britain and its counterparts throughout the democratic world are committed today. That is the policy of the armed revolution, of the violent overthrow of governments, to be achieved by the penetration of the trade unions and all democratic institutions, by fomenting strikes and disorders, by scientific, carefully planned political sabotage. The Communist exploitation of the London dockers' strike was an example of the policy in action.

"Know Your Enemy" is a wise principle—in the "cold" political war as well as in the war of arms. Since Communism in Britain is the bitter enemy of our democracy we should study the development of its forces and the strategic position it holds.

50,000 Members

THERE are approximately 50,000 members of the Communist Party, supported by a considerably larger membership of its ancillary organisations. The 50,000 are organised in 18 district party committees, which cover the whole of England, Scotland and Wales, and some 360 branches, with sub-units down to street, factory and office groups. The district party committees are controlled by the Executive Committee, consisting of 37 members.

This body includes Harry Pollitt, secretary of the Party; John Gollan, assistant secretary; the intellectual R. Palme Dutt; Emile Burns, busy on anti-Catholic propaganda; J. R. Campbell, one of the oldest members; Peter Kerrigan, expert on industrial agitation; W. Gallacher, M.P., the chairman; William Rust, Editor of the "Daily Worker"; school-teacher G. C. T. Giles; miners' leaders Arthur Horner and Abe Moffat.

It meets about once every six weeks, leaving the day-to-day direction of Red activity in the hands of the Political Committee which meets weekly and corresponds to the Politburo of the Russian Communist Party.

There are nine sub-committees of the Executive, covering Organisation, Social Services, International Affairs, Women's Youth, Local Government, Cultural Matters, Economic Affairs, and the Science Advisory Committee. The "Party centre", i.e., their central organisation, is divided into six main sections. Most

important at present is the Industrial Department, which plans agitation in industry and maintains close touch with party members holding important positions in the trade unions, and with the Engineering and Allied Trades Shop Stewards National Council.

Dockers' Strike

DURING the dockers' strike there was a continual liaison between this department and the Communists on the strike committee, maintained via the London headquarters in Greek-street and the Whitechapel-road office in Stepney.

Other departments deal with organisation, propaganda, Parliamentary affairs, women and the international sphere. Party education—the training of agitators—is in the hands of

FACTS

SINCE 1939 Communism has engulfed 762,000 square miles of territory in Europe, containing more than 133,000,000 people.

TODAY the Iron Curtain is only 420 miles from London and 350 miles from Paris. THE RED FRONTIER is now within 45 miles of Helsinki, capital of Finland, and 100 miles of Copenhagen. IT IS 180 miles from Stockholm, 220 miles from Brussels, and 210 miles from Rome.

An Education section, working in conjunction with a Students' Committee and Marx House.

A number of trusted party members play a leading part in the direction of a labour research department, and party propaganda is based on the facts and figures it produces.

The "Daily Worker", official organ of the Party, is published by the People's Press Printing Society Ltd., which has a share capital of more than £200,000, some contributed by trade unions who are shareholders.

These and the large number of books and pamphlets which the Party produces are distributed through Central Books Ltd. and 42 bookshops specialising in revolutionary literature of which many are in the London area. The main centres of Communist strength in Britain are London, the Midlands, Clydeside, Lancashire and South Wales. Industrially the greatest party

THIS AUTHORITATIVE survey of Communism in 1948 will be presented by the "Sunday Herald" in two parts. Today we examine Communist activities in Britain, the extent of the Communist organisation and the methods by which it seeks to undermine our democracy.

COMMUNISM

strength is in the engineering industry. Next in order of strength come transport, building and mining, with an increasing membership among professional, clerical and scientific workers.

Top Priority

AT the 1948 Communist Party Congress there were 27 delegates who were members of the Association of Scientific Workers, a high percentage for a comparatively small association. Work in this Association and among scientific workers generally is a number one priority in the Party at the present time.

Of the 762 delegates at the Congress, 184 came from the engineering industry and no fewer than 590 were Co-operative members. Penetration of the Co-operative movement is regarded as of the first importance. For many years the Communists have concentrated their efforts on capturing key positions in the trade unions—with considerable success.

Among the important posts that the Party claims are held by its members—and not one of the people named has so far denied his or her membership of the Party—are the general secretaryship of the National Union of Mineworkers, the presidency of the Scottish and South Wales miners, and five out of eleven of the South Wales executives of the union.

Also claimed are two national organisations of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and one of the union representatives on the General Council of the T.U.C., the general secretary and the national organiser of the Electrical Trades Union, and the general secretary of the National Union of Foundry Workers.

In the transport industry the Party says it has eight members on the National Executive of the Transport and General Workers' Union. Mr. A. F. Papworth, who represents this Union on the General Council of the T.U.C., is on the executive of the Communist Party.

Further, the secretary of the Passenger Group of the Union and the chairman of the Central Bus Committee are claimed as Party members.

Who Pays?

PARTICULAR attention has been paid to Trades Councils. Among those listed in the Party files are four members on the executive of the Leeds Trades Council, three and a vice-president on the Bradford body, three and the secretary of the council at Luton, five on the London Trades Council plus its secretary, the president at Shipley and the Secretary at Womblesley.

All this activity costs money. Where does it come from? The latest published accounts of the Communist Party, covering the year ending September last, show an expenditure of £23,000, which does not of course include the accounts of the "Daily Worker", much of the local expenditure by branches, operating out of bookshops or that of ancillary organisations.

done no more to liberate themselves than had the Rumanians and Bulgars.

This was not only untrue but was the kind of insult to Yugoslav national feeling and military pride which a man of Tito's nature could not take lying down. Moreover, Tito was not only called a "Deviationist" but a "Deviationist pig"—an insult not to be taken lightly.

WILL Tito be able to stick it out or will there be a "reconciliation"? Even if the latter is achieved, the rift would still be there underneath. But Tito is likely to continue this fight doggedly within the international Communist arena.

Meanwhile, Moscow is trying an "economic squeeze" on Belgrade. The other satellite States have been ordered to cut off supplies to Yugoslavia. Tito is doing his best to prevent this from happening. But if it does happen, he is likely to be forced to turn to the West for economic survival.

Tito is no less a Communist, no less a hater of the West, than be- liever. But economic necessity may force him to ask the West for material help.

West's Part

IT would be a naive and, indeed, a fatal policy on the part of the West to rush in with offers of big loans and plentiful supplies. Stalin would only regard Tito as a "clever boy and still would a reconciliation." The best thing for the West to do is to sit tight and let Tito do the begging.

The results, in the long run, might be both interesting and

AIR-LIFT RATIONS

I flew up from the huge Rhein-Main airport just outside Frankfurt today with a cargo of flour for Berlin.

It was the first fine day that the Americans have had for some time, and they were all out to set a record for the tonnage flown.

The Operations Room next to the air terminal building is a milling crowd of Air Force officers getting their briefings and last-minute instructions for the two-and-a-half-hour haul to the beleaguered German capital.

"This is the first day I have had my overcoat 'off,'" said one sunburned captain. "Three days ago I was in Panama, and we have been doing two runs a day to Berlin ever since."

On the long, blackboard which extends from one end of the room to the other is an ominous warning that "any planes diverting from the 20-mile-wide corridor may be forced down by Russian fighters."

I am introduced to my pilot, Lieut. Lantech. So perfect is the organisation the Americans have built up in the short history of "Operation Vittles" that the planes are lined up already loaded.

61st Trip

We circle the perimeter track, the last of a line of four planes, and watch those ahead of us go off one, two, three, like balls in a pin-machine.

The weather is perfect and visibility good. We cross into the Russian zone near Eilsenach and my pilot and co-pilot increase their watch.

"How far is 10 miles either way?" I ask. The pilot points to what seems an astonishingly short distance away on the ground.

But for us there is no trouble as Lieutenant Lantech has done 60 trips to Berlin and knows the ground like the palm of his hand.

"I had my first good night's sleep in a month last night," he said. "This is the second of three round trips I am making today and most of the time I have had to be satisfied with two-hour catnaps."

Suddenly the co-pilot stiffens and points ahead. "What's that plane?"

But after two or three minutes we relax. It is only another Dakota going a little slower than ourselves.

'Follow Me'

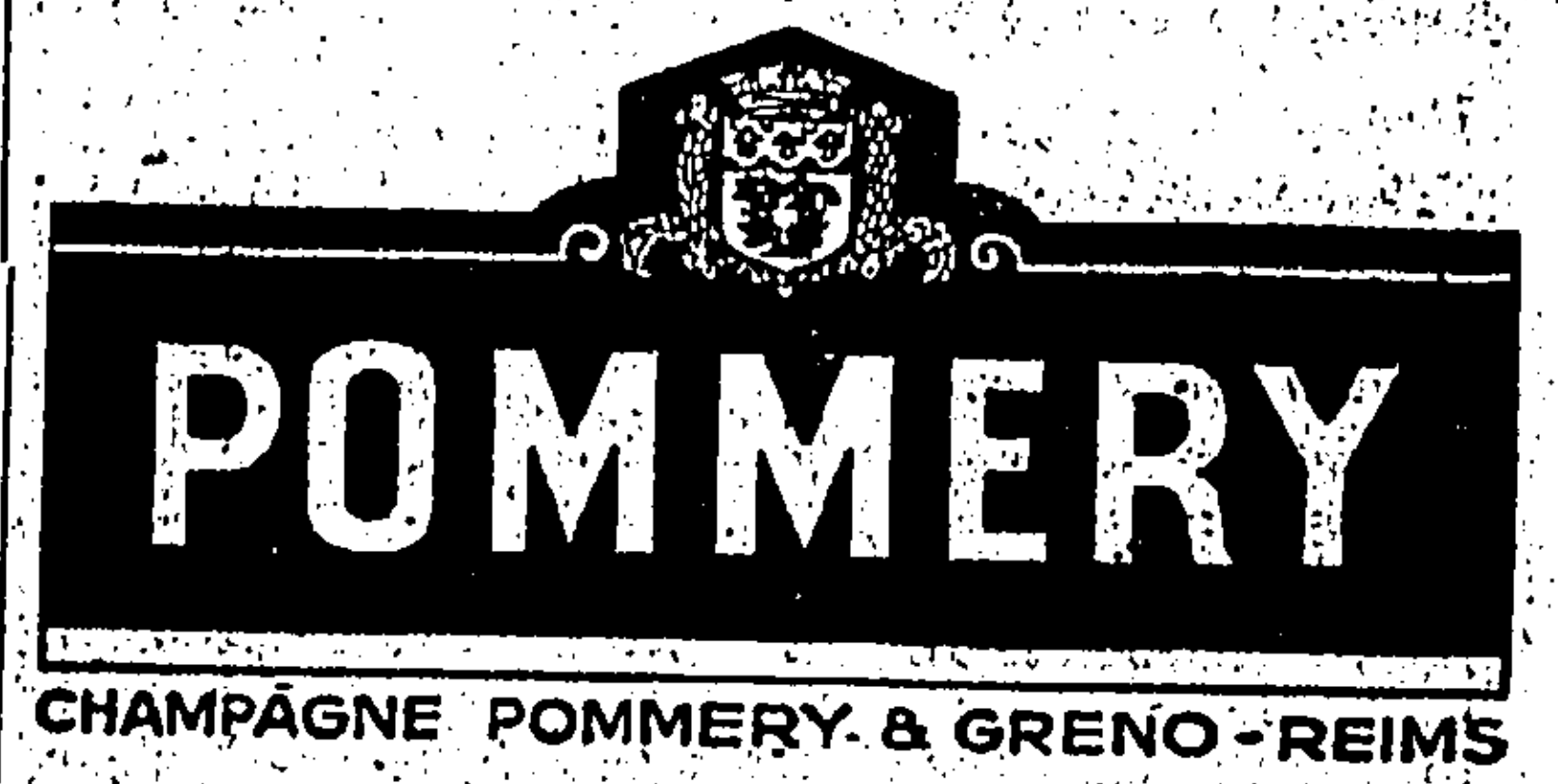
The original concrete runway at Tempelhof aerodrome has already been cracked by the weight of the C-54 Skymasters which the Americans are bringing in with seven tons of freight in each. We have to come down on a grass strip.

As we slow down, a little black and yellow chequered jeep shows a large sign saying "Follow me." We tag along behind to the huge semi-circle of buildings where we unload.

Almost before we have time to open the door, a truck backs up to our plane and six or seven German workmen swarm aboard.

Sitting in the curved windows of the snack-bar—which still seems to have ample American snacks, such as fried eggs, fruit juice and hamburgers—count 12 planes touching down on the runway during the 20 minutes I have to wait.

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CLAY DISCOUNTS WAR TALK

"Nothing Will Involve US In War" Skymasters To Participate In Berlin Air Lift

Washington, July 23.

General Lucius D. Clay, United States Military Governor in Germany, told Congress members today that the Americans would stay in Berlin and he did not expect anything to happen that would involve the country in war.

General Clay appeared separately before House and Senate groups and paid a farewell call on President Truman at the White House.

He first told a House of Representatives group, including some members of the Foreign Affairs Committee that the American forces in Germany could, and would, carry out the United States Government's intention to remain in Berlin despite the crisis over the Soviet blockade.

Later he talked privately with a group of Senators headed by the Republican Senator Mr. Kenneth Wherry, the acting Majority leader.

Senator Wherry told reporters: "General Clay told us the situation is not any worse than it has been. He said they will continue to work it out. He said nothing has happened yet to involve us in war and we can expect that nothing will."

Another Senator said General Clay was "every optimistic" over finding a satisfactory solution to the Berlin problem. Earlier, General Clay discussed the situation with the House group for 35 minutes, but made no comment afterwards.

General Clay declared that the United States and British authorities were in a position now to go on supplying the population of the western sectors of Berlin with food and supplies indefinitely throughout the winter by the "air lift" operation, despite the blockade.

He emphasized the importance of the success of the air lift operations because it gave time for the Governments to carry on negotiations.

Not Looking For War

General Clay declined to be drawn into diplomatic speculation regarding the possibility of war. "As a soldier, it is not my job to carry us into war," he said.

"Any such decision that is ever made will be made by Governments. I do not want to minimize the seriousness of the situation, but I do not think any one is looking out for war. No country wants war. I include Russia in that statement."

"You have a situation which in foolish hands could cause war. I do not think that is going to happen. We can find an answer that will not mean war."

On the eve of his return to Germany, General Clay said that, as a result of his conferences in Washington, he had been assured of the use of a large number of additional Skymaster planes in the air lift operations.

He declined to give the number of planes involved. He pointed out, however, that the Skymasters carried a load of 14 tons, whereas the Dakotas, which they had been using earlier, carried only a load of two and a half tons.

DEWEY AND IKE CONFER

New York, July 23.

Governor Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Presidential candidate, and General Dwight Eisenhower, former Supreme Commander in Europe, discussed "the critical" European situation at a surprise conference here today.

General Eisenhower, President of Columbia University, came to New York at Governor Dewey's request. A member of Dewey's staff said they discussed "European affairs and our military establishment."

The Governor will discuss tomorrow with Senator Arthur Vandenberg and Mr. John Foster Dulles, Republican foreign affairs experts, the world situation in general and the Berlin crisis in particular.

It was understood that Governor Dewey sought General Eisenhower's views particularly on the Central European situation. Reuter.

As a result of obtaining these additional planes, it would be possible for the British and American authorities to step up the supplies which they were sending daily to Berlin from 2,500 tons to 4,600 tons. This would mean that they would be able to go on supplying food for Berlin indefinitely.

He said that if the winter was cold, there might be some suffering, but there would not be extreme suffering. "We can go on with the air lift operation as long as the American people want us to go on supplying the population of Berlin indefinitely," he declared.

General Clay was closely questioned by Washington's leading diplomatic and military correspondents at one of the largest press conferences in the history of the War Department. He took an optimistic view on most issues, but paid tribute to the spirit of determination shown by the people of Germany throughout the Berlin crisis, and by the German Democratic leaders.

He selected for particular praise a German Democratic leader, Fritz Wolf, who had spent six years in a concentration camp rather than submit to similar domination.

General Clay dismissed lightly a reported statement by Marshal Vasily Sokolovsky, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, at a cocktail party that the Berlin blockade had been instituted because the United States Military Government had insisted that the Russians get passes to enter the American Zone.

Soviet Motives
General Clay said that the American restrictions on these passes had only been imposed the day after the Soviet authorities had initiated such restrictions. He did not think Marshal Sokolovsky's statement provided

any basis for discussion and throughout all occasions on which he had had conversations with the Russian commander, the latter had never mentioned the possibility of these restrictions being the reason for the imposition of the blockade of Berlin.

As it was part of the Soviet intention to prevent the progress of the European recovery programme, everything that they could do to stop production in Germany they would.—Reuter.

US EXPERT GOES TO BRITAIN

Washington, July 23.

The State Department's top Russian expert, Mr. Charles E. Bohlen, has been despatched to London to discuss the Western powers' next diplomatic move in the Berlin crisis.

He left on the same plane as General Lucius Clay, who earlier had announced plans for doubling the airlift supply to the Soviet-blockaded German capital.

Mr. Bohlen took off on orders of the Secretary of State, Mr. George Marshall. It was hinted that he carried the latest American proposals for American-British-French action in the tense situation.

In announcing Mr. Bohlen's surprise mission, the State Department said only that he would confer with the United States Ambassador, Mr. Lewis Douglas, in London, but it was regarded as certain that he would also meet British and French officials who are keeping in close touch with the situation.

Mr. Bohlen probably will present the United States reply, or possibly a complete counter-proposal, to the British suggestion received here early this week that the Western powers offer Russia its long-coveted chance for a four-power conference on all Germany if the blockade is lifted.

High American officials have been annoyed with the British Foreign Office for "leaking" of the news of the British proposal before consultation with the United States, but there has been no indication that the United States would demand a radical approach to the problem.—United Press.

SURPRISED BY RECOVERY

San Francisco, July 23.

An airway's official, back from a three-month economic survey of the Orient, said that Japan, the Philippines and India had made "extraordinary progress toward economic recovery since the low point they reached as a result of the war."

D. Mukerji, Assistant Division Traffic Manager for Pan American, said the rate of recovery throughout the Far East was "surprising".—Associated Press.

POOR PROSPECTS FOR TRUMAN

Washington, July 23.

Republican campaign strategists believed today that a voting shift of five per cent in this year's election would freeze Mr. Truman out of all but three states outside of the South.

Finn Premier Resigns

Helsinki, July 23.

Premier Mauno Pekkala resigned last night. President Juho Paasikivi asked the Government to remain in office until a new one is formed.

The reason for the resignation was not immediately given.—Associated Press.

Raped American Civilian

Tokyo, July 24.

An Army court martial today convicted an American soldier of rape of an American civilian employee and sentenced him to life imprisonment.

The woman was identified by the First Cavalry Division spokesman as Jennette Holt, of Florence, Alabama. She is believed to be the first victim of such an attack to bring court action since the occupation began.

The soldier, Pfc. Stanley E. Reed, 25, of Ohio, was a member of the Eleventh Airborne Division on occupation duty in Northern Japan.

The case was tried by the First Cavalry Division court in whose area the offence was committed.—United Press.

The late Franklin D. Roosevelt carried only five states in 1944 by a margin of more than five per cent. Those states were Rhode Island, Arizona, Utah, California and Washington.

With Henry Wallace on the ballot in California and Washington, Governor Thomas Dewey probably will need only to hold his own this year to defeat Mr. Truman in those states. Both have large left-wing blocs.

Rhode Island, Arizona and Utah would not be expected to give Wallace much support if he gets on their ballots. They are generally accounted as the surest Democratic states outside of the South in this election year.

Polls and political observers agree that Wallace will get the bulk of his support from voters who backed Roosevelt four years ago. That will make it hard for Truman in every state where Wallace is on the ballot, but especially difficult in the big industrial states with lots of electoral votes.—United Press.

FORD GIVES WAY

Detroit, July 24.

The auto industry settled the last of its 1948 wage problems today.

Ford Motor Company gave 110,000 production workers a 13 cent an hour increase.

The agreement left only the supply problem in the way of near capacity production of hard to get automobiles.

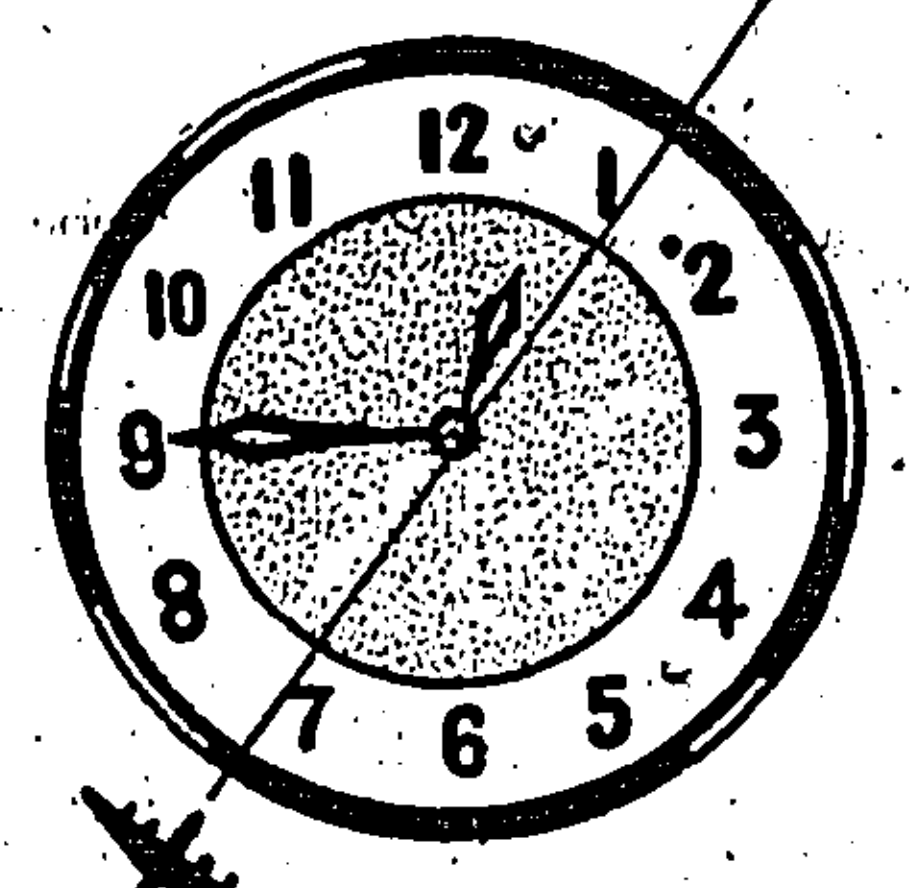
The United Automobile workers estimated its new contract was worth \$32,000,000 a year in extra money to Ford workers. Besides the wage increase, the workers got other concessions.—Associated Press.

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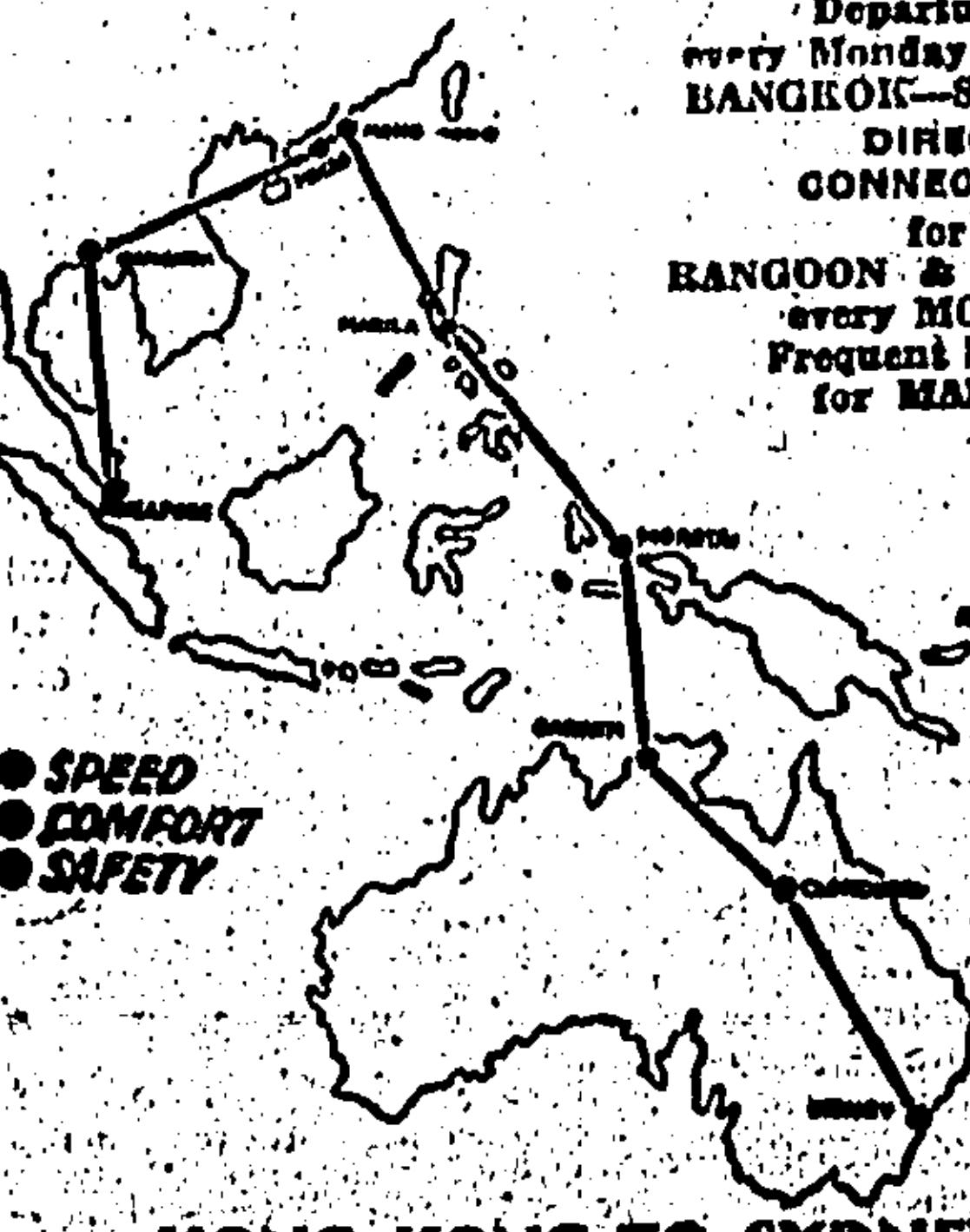


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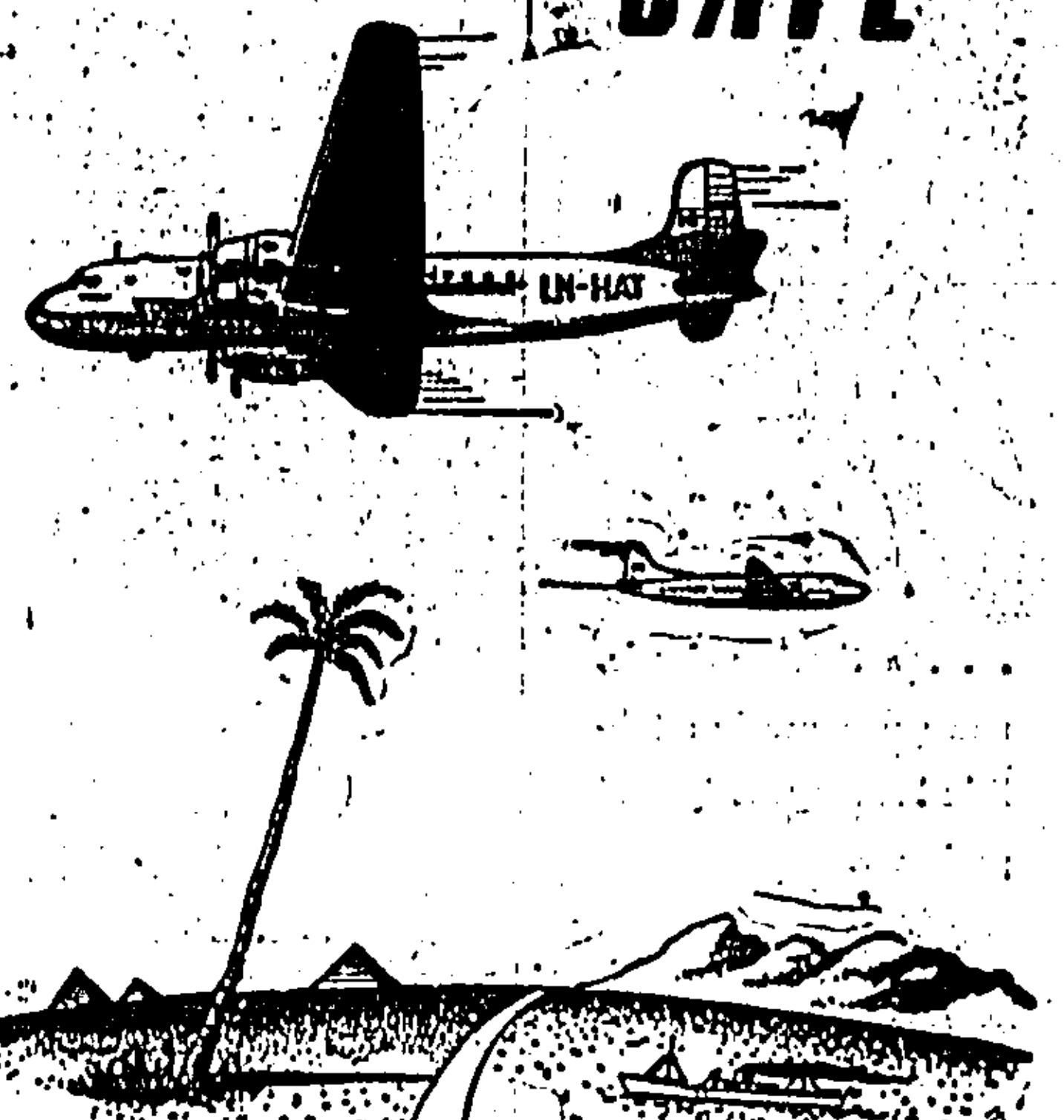
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If Your Doctor Gave You Only Three Months To Live, What Would You Do?

NOTHING DIFFERENT Says Professor C.E.M. JOAD

Having often amused myself with thinking about just such a question, I have always answered it by saying, "Nothing at all," by which I meant "nothing different."

My reason, I think, was this. Here I am fairly free to make my own life as I please—at least I am freer than most people. Now if at the age of 56 I haven't discovered the kind of life that suits me, the fact that I haven't is a confession of failure. Really, at my time of life one ought to know how one wants to live.

Kind Of Life That Suits Me

Suppose, then, that you have got the kind of life that suits you, why change it because you have got only three months more in which to live it?

And so, I have thought, to make a radical change in my life for the last three months of it would be to admit by implication that I had been making a mistake all these years. What is the kind of life that suits me? It consists mainly of work. My work consists very largely of reading and writing, giving lectures, seeing, teaching, and listening to students.

sitting on committees, making speeches, helping to run a farm. In other words, it is a life of unremitting activity, since I long ago discovered that the only way for me to avoid being miserable was not to have enough leisure to wonder whether I was happy or not.

Now this seems to me a good enough life. It is a varied life; it calls into employment all my faculties, faculties both of mind and body, and it enables me to realise within limits my ideal of life, which is to develop every side of one's nature, give body and mind full play, always to keep oneself braced up and one's faculties at cutting edge, never to relax or to go slack.

Now why should I change all this because I have got only three months more of it? because, in fact, I am going to die?

I have always taken to heart the advice given by a French doctor to a man of my own age who went to him and said in effect: "Doctor, I am worried about myself. I think I have got a weak heart; one of my kidneys is not working properly; I shouldn't wonder if one of my lungs wasn't touched; my blood pressure is high and I think my arteries are hardening. Don't you

think I ought to take things easily and go slow?"

The doctor, having examined him, replied: "My dear sir, you are perfectly right. Don't eat so much, stop drinking, keep off smoking, avoid emotional excitement, go to bed early, and you will live to be a hundred—at least it will seem like it!"

'Illness Of Time—And Of Age'

A Chinese philosopher said that "If a man desires too much and overworks himself too much in time the result will be the illness of Time. If he lives wholly in the present (as I do) he will get older and older and the result will be the illness of Age. The first step for a man who wants to be immortal is to keep life easy."

I wonder if he is right? I wonder if to that brief space that was left to me I ought to call a halt. I have been so busy thinking I have had no time to stop and think; so busy talking that I have had no time to stop and listen. Perhaps if I could keep myself still and quiet I might be able to hear the sweet, sad music of the spheres; might, in other words, be able to get some conception of the meaning and purpose of life and my relation to it.

But, on the other hand, I might hear only the still small voice that whispers in the middle of the night, "Fiddlesticks." It's a risk this business of retiring and contemplating and communing with your soul and your Maker, a risk which I don't think I should have the courage to take.

So I suppose I should go running round seeing people, or encouraging them to come and see me. Tiring and embarrassing! I hate deep personal relations, hate embarrassing farewells, hate lingering looks and last words. But these last interviews might be mitigated by the fun of disposing of what little property I have happened to acquire, leading people up the garden path by making them think I was going to leave them something when I wasn't, or making the wonder who was going to get what. Yes, plans for the disposal of my property would be a wonderful resource for those last three months.

Does Peckham Hold The Secret Of Happiness

By JOHN HALL

In Peckham, London, a small group of doctors daily pursue an unusual research for an unknown element—VIII, symbolising vitality, health, and happiness.

They believe that most people are little more than half-alive; not much more than half as vital, healthy, and happy as they could be; that medical science, assiduous in its research into ill-health, has neglected to search for the positive everyday causes of good health.

They call their research the Peckham Experiment. It began on a major scale in 1935, was stopped by the war, and restarted in 1946, and it has attracted world-wide interest.

A similar experiment is to begin in New York; two are going on in India; another for Britain is to begin at Coventry.

Tonight Queen Mary and several members of the Cabinet will see the premiere of a documentary film describing the Experiment. The film was ordered by the Foreign Office, cost £10,000, and will be shown all over the world.

The basis of the Peckham Experiment is the family. Working on 700 ordinary Peckham families, mostly working-class but some middle-class, and all other "guinea-pigs," the researchers compile, index, and cross-index masses of facts about their health, habits, social behaviour, limitations, and frustrations.

Daily the doctors study and check their records, certain that one day there will emerge a pattern that will reveal the elusive Element VIII, and enable a world of half-alive people to snap out of their limitations and expand their faculties for vitality, health, and happiness to something undreamed of.

Of All Creeds

In those 700 Peckham families there are 2,800 men, women, youths, and children—Anglicans, Catholics, Jews, Non-conformists all mixed in together.

They are members of the Peckham Centre, where the experiment is in progress. Outwardly the centre is a super-club, a sort of Hollywood country club, a large modernist building with huge windows which houses a swimming pool, gymnasium, billiard room, theatre, dance-room, billiard room, and so on.

ards-rooms, rooms for sewing, playing games, parking babies.

Only complete, or nearly complete, families can join—father, mother, and the children. Each family pays 2s. a week for membership, and this covers everything except meals at the cafeteria.

The family fees, however, do not pay the £16,000 a year which the experiment is costing, and without generous outside help the research could not continue.

Free To Choose

Inside the club there is no imposed discipline, no organising. The members are left to do what they please, and nothing is arranged (like amateur theatricals, sewing classes, etc.) until the members ask for it.

The search for Element VIII begins with a health check-up. The whole family has a medical, father and the boys a male doctor, mother and the girls by a woman doctor.

It is more thorough than the Service medicals which millions are passed through during the war, and the members get it when they join, and once a year afterwards, for that 2s. per family per week.

Overhaul, and clinical tests completed, the whole family goes into a family consultation with the two examining doctors.

The doctors discuss the general health of the family, inviting everyone to speak up and ask questions. Then they discuss the health of little Johnnie and Jean.

Exit Johnnie and Jean and then the talk is about older daughter Mavis and her physical condition. Exit Mavis and father and mother are discussed.

Time For Romance

After the medical begins the search for Element VIII, and it continues in the club with observations on the "guinea-pigs," social behaviour, use of time, and tendency to split up or stay together as families.

Romances among the club members are encouraged and there have been many. Young couples have frank talks with the doctors about their married life-to-be, about the babies they want.

Already the doctors are convinced that results are showing in the younger generation of members physically better specimens, more vital and alert, healthier, happier.

A casual visitor is struck by the confident toddlers, lissome girls, agile youths, older folk who show no signs of middle-age spread, and most of all by the laughter and obvious enjoyment.

Most people, say the doctors, have short spasms of peak VIII, which a wife and husband when a wanted baby is on the way. Why not like that always? They say: "That is what we are trying to find out—the reasons, the causes. We believe the secrets we seek are to be found in the family, not just in individuals."

As Others See Them

So far much of the answer they seek appears to lie in creating a form of ideal village life in which people know and understand all those around them but learn to do it in a generous way which avoids the narrowness, gossip, and feuds often rampant in small communities.

In the Peckham Experiments, except for the medical section and the cloakroom, nearly all the inner dividing walls are of glass. Everyone can see what everyone else is doing—if they want to. It is like living in a glasshouse. The members like it, and they don't throw stones.

RADAR COULD STOP AIR CRASHES

extra pound of dead weight they carry costs £8 a year.

Empty Planes

This means that the operating costs for a fleet of 40 aircraft will go up by about £20,000. This has caused many lines to show a marked lack of enthusiasm for the idea—to say the least of it.

In any case the losses involved in this equipment is not fitted will be even greater. If these crashes continue the time is fast approaching when the airlines will be flying empty.

The International Civil Aviation Organisation must bestir itself and at once set a deadline by which time it should be compulsory for all passenger-carrying aircraft other than those fitted with obstacle-detecting radar or remain on the ground.

If legislation is not introduced immediately by the I.C.A.O. the individual airlines must take action to protect their own interests and the lives of the travelling public.

Here is an opportunity for British airlines to take the lead and set an example to the world. A radar set to combat the menace of collision is being developed in this country. It has been tested, and found successful, by the Development Flight of R.A.F. Transport Command, and plans are being made to test it on B.O.A.C. aircraft towards the end of the year.

war the travelling public should still be deprived of the protection which radar can give.

If bombers could pinpoint a target through cloud by radar, if night fighters could intercept and destroy bombers by radar without even seeing their quarry—surely, more than three years later, a civil airliner should be able to avoid a mountain.

The general excuse for not fitting radar is that the equipment must be standardised by international agreement. No such standardisation is necessary. The type of equipment needed for this job is self-contained in the aircraft and is completely independent of ground stations.

The expense of this equipment will be considerable and the financial burden on the airlines of the world, nearly all of which are already showing a loss, will be heavy. But cost cannot be taken into account when human lives are at stake.

The radar set required will weigh at least 100 pounds. Extra weight means less payload and the airlines calculate that every

By RICHARD NORTON

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Don't Delay

Statistics show that aircraft accidents increase sharply during the bad weather of the winter months. I suggest that the authorities concerned that absolute priority should be given to the development of the necessary equipment and that trials should start now, not in six months' time.

There is also an urgent need for complete radar installations at all major airports. Airborne radar sets might not have prevented the Northolt disaster but it is possible to produce a set which will give the airport controller a complete picture of what is happening in the air above him.

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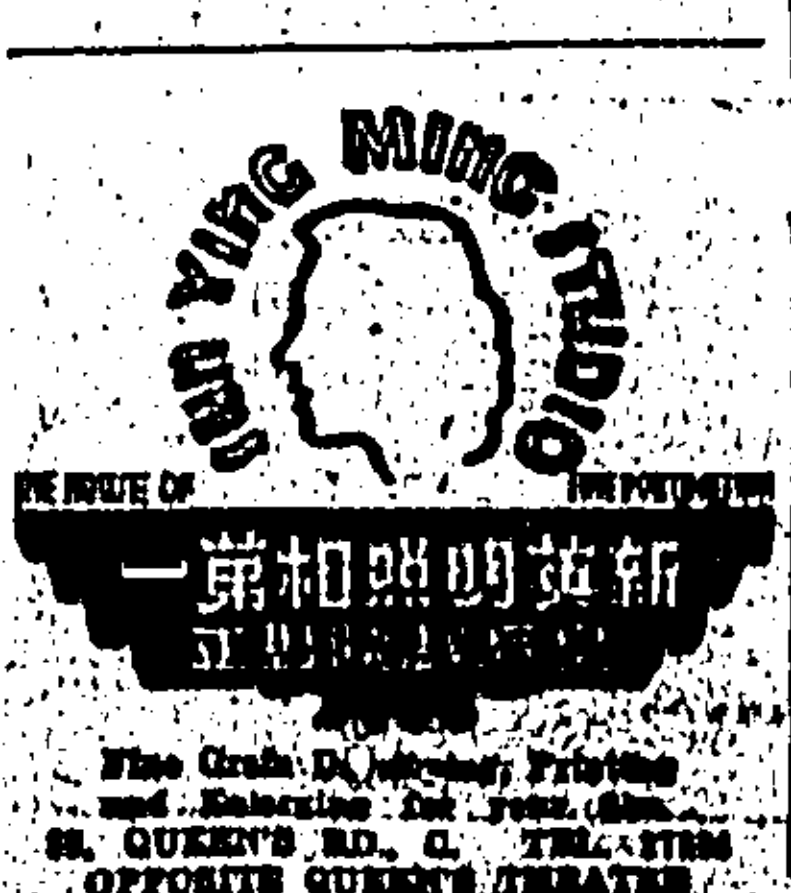
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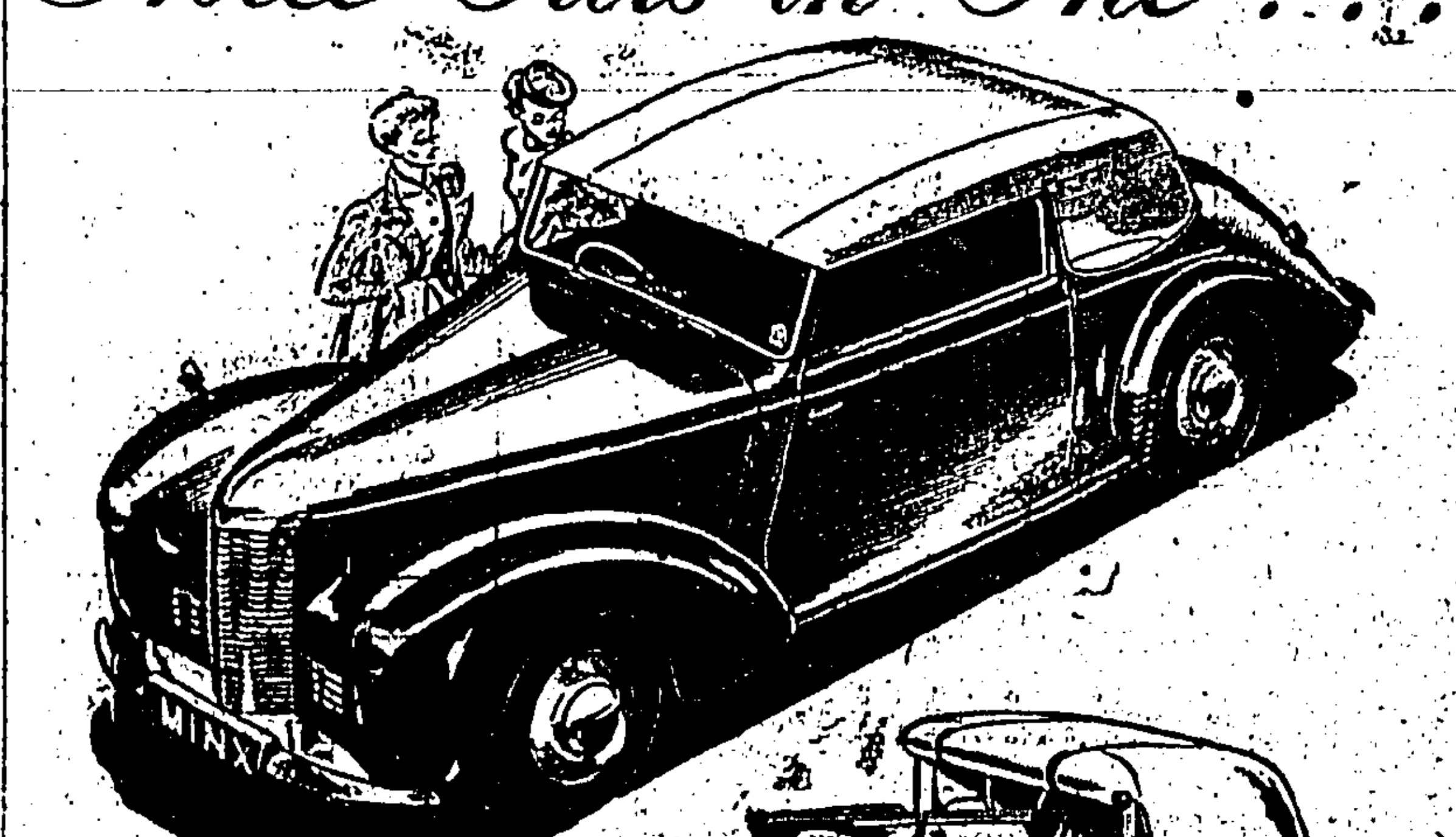


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WHAT OF MALAYA'S FUTURE?

London, July 24. The following weekly, "New Statesman and Nation" publishes in its current issue an article from a correspondent resident in Malaya stating that it was obvious that the Communist challenge had caught the High Commissioner, Sir Edward Gent, who was killed in a London plane crash recently.

After a brief analysis of the position in Malaya today, the correspondent concludes: "What of the future? It is a long drawn-out and complex political and racial warfare, the police are mainly Malay, and the decision of the Chinese and the British—ending at last with the triumph of one power or the other—determined to prevent another such situation.

Possibly the reorganisation of Britain's most vital and strategic areas with the complete subjugation of all powers—electronic, perhaps under a Tory (Conservative) Colonial Office.

The odds are on the former, but, says the *Statesman*, the apostle of enlightenment in Malaya, "The only radical and permanent answer to Communism is not to let it be a political organisation but to build up a social and economic order that will be impregnable to the Communist creed."—*Reuter*.

EASTERN EXPERT AS CHIEF OF STAFF

London, July 24. An authoritative military source close to the War Office said today that the British campaign against Malaya's guerrillas will be intensified with the appointment of Brigadier J. M. Kirkman as Chief of Staff, Far East.

Gen. Kirkman's appointment is to take effect in November, and his rank will be raised to that of Major-General.

The source said Gen. Kirkman has had a good deal of experience and training in Far Eastern warfare conditions.

Meanwhile, the Colonial high ups still have their lips sealed on who is to become the Malayan Federation's new High Commissioner.

Few officials are inclined to speculate about the chances that Sir Alexander MacArthur has of

POLLITT SHOTS A LINE

London, July 23. Mr. Harry Pollitt, General Secretary of the Communist Party, today protested against the measures taken by the Government to deal with the situation in Malaya and accused it of using "terrorist tactics."

In a statement, Mr. Pollitt said: "The British Communist Party gives its full support to the cause for which the Communist Party of Malaya and the masses of the people in Malaya are struggling and will do everything in its power to make known to the British people that so far from being a terrorist movement, inspired from outside, it is a national struggle against the shocking conditions of colonial misrule, exploitation by foreign monopolies, and a denial of democratic liberties."

"It is the Labour Government using exactly the same terrorist tactics against a subject people that the Japanese and German Fascists did. It will produce the same results."—*Reuter*.

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ATTACK ON NIGHT EXPRESS TO KL

Singapore, July 24.

The Singapore Criminal Investigation Department last night arrested an Englishman under the emergency powers recently taken by the Government.

A big military sweep was in progress today eight miles north of Kuala Lumpur, near Selayang, where terrorists attacked a police station three days ago.

During the night, terrorists attacked a police patrol guarding the Singapore-Kuala Lumpur Express, firing on the police jeep going ahead of the train as it was passing through Sudinok, southern Johore.

The train, which arrived six minutes after the attack, took aboard the jeep driver, wounded in the leg in the exchange of fire between the police and the attackers. He was later taken to hospital.

Police also drove off terrorists who attacked a police station at Sungai Siput, near Ipoh.

Mr. John A. Dwyer, Trade Union Adviser to Malaya, disclosed today that he had received letters from Australian trade union branches expressing anxiety at the "ruthless oppression" of organised trade unions in Malaya.

Civil Servants Arrested

(During the recent Singapore dock strike, the police raided trade union headquarters and made arrests.)

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Concern In London On Malaya

London, July 24.

The persistence of the troubles in Malaya is causing deep concern in London, where competent circles today stressed the "extraordinary difficulties" encountered by the British Government in its endeavours to restore order by force there.

Well-informed circles here expressed the opinion that the despatch of an enquiry board to Malaya could do little to establish the deep causes of the uprising and work out the broad lines of political action liable to put an end to the present unrest.

These sources also stressed the fact that the Chinese, who represented more than half of the active population of Malaya, also constituted the most active element in the rebellion which tended to take the shape of an uprising against British rule.

The Malayan Communist party and Communist-sponsored organisations, the dissolution of which has just been announced, are predominantly composed of Chinese.

It is a hard fact that without Chinese manpower and small Chinese tradespeople Malaya would cease to yield any profit.

Well-informed circles in London, therefore, stressed that military and police action undertaken by the Government only constituted an emergency step taken under the impulse of the moment and that, in the early future, the British Government would be compelled to reconsider the whole problem and then to resort to political action, the effect of which might have far-reaching significance. — *Agence France-Press*.

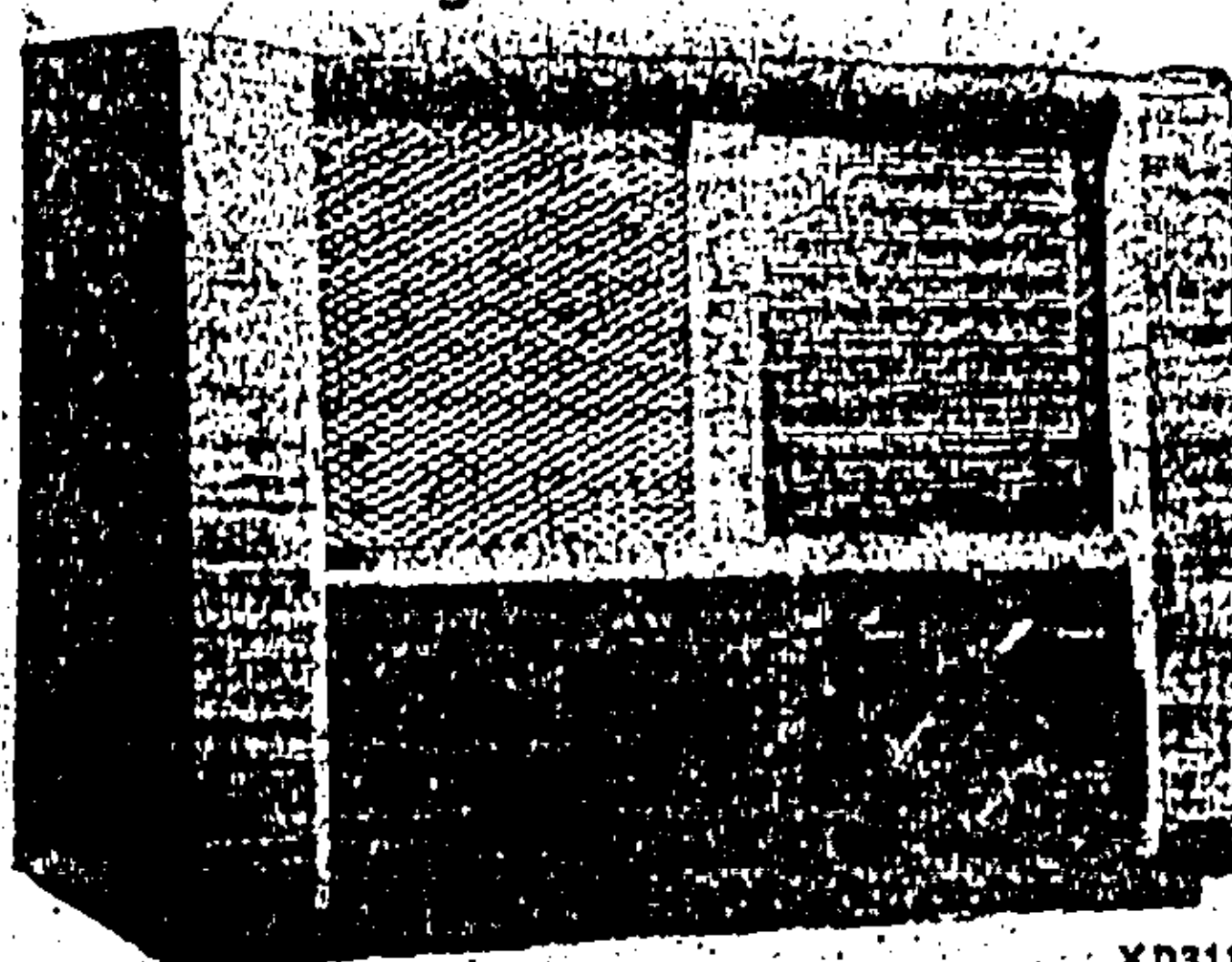
EARTHQUAKE RECORDED

Berkeley, Calif., July 23. An earthquake of moderate intensity about 6,000 miles distant, was recorded on the University of California's seismograph at 1234 GMT today.

It was recorded for an hour and a half. Seismologists said the tremor could have been in Southern Chile or the Solomon Islands. — *Associated Press*.

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MACARTHUR AGAIN CURBS JAP WORKERS

Tokyo, July 23.

General MacArthur's letter on Friday to Prime Minister Hiroshi Ashida dealt a severe blow to nearly 3,000,000 unionised government workers, in the opinion of Japanese political observers today.

These observers described the Supreme Commander's letter to Ashida, stating that no government official should be permitted to strike, as a virtual directive to the government to revise the existing public service law.

Observers also believed that MacArthur's letter put a damper on projected plans of labour organisations to stage a joint offensive next month or September against the Ashida government.

All Japan Government and public workers unions, including white collared workers in many government departments, have been waging the dispute now for five months with the Ashida Cabinet seeking increased pay.

In this connection, metropolitan Japanese newspapers gave great prominence to MacArthur's letter.

A spokesman of all Japan Government and Public Workers Unions, with a claimed membership of 1,800,000, declined to comment.

A spokesman of the Government Railway Workers Union, with a membership of 400,000, said he believed that there are more restrictions in the store for government workers than ordinary workers in private enterprise.

A spokesman of the National Communications Workers Union, with a membership of 400,000, said that government workers are not able to make a living under the present wage standard of 2,000 yen—US\$11 at the Army conversion rate—monthly. — *United Press*.

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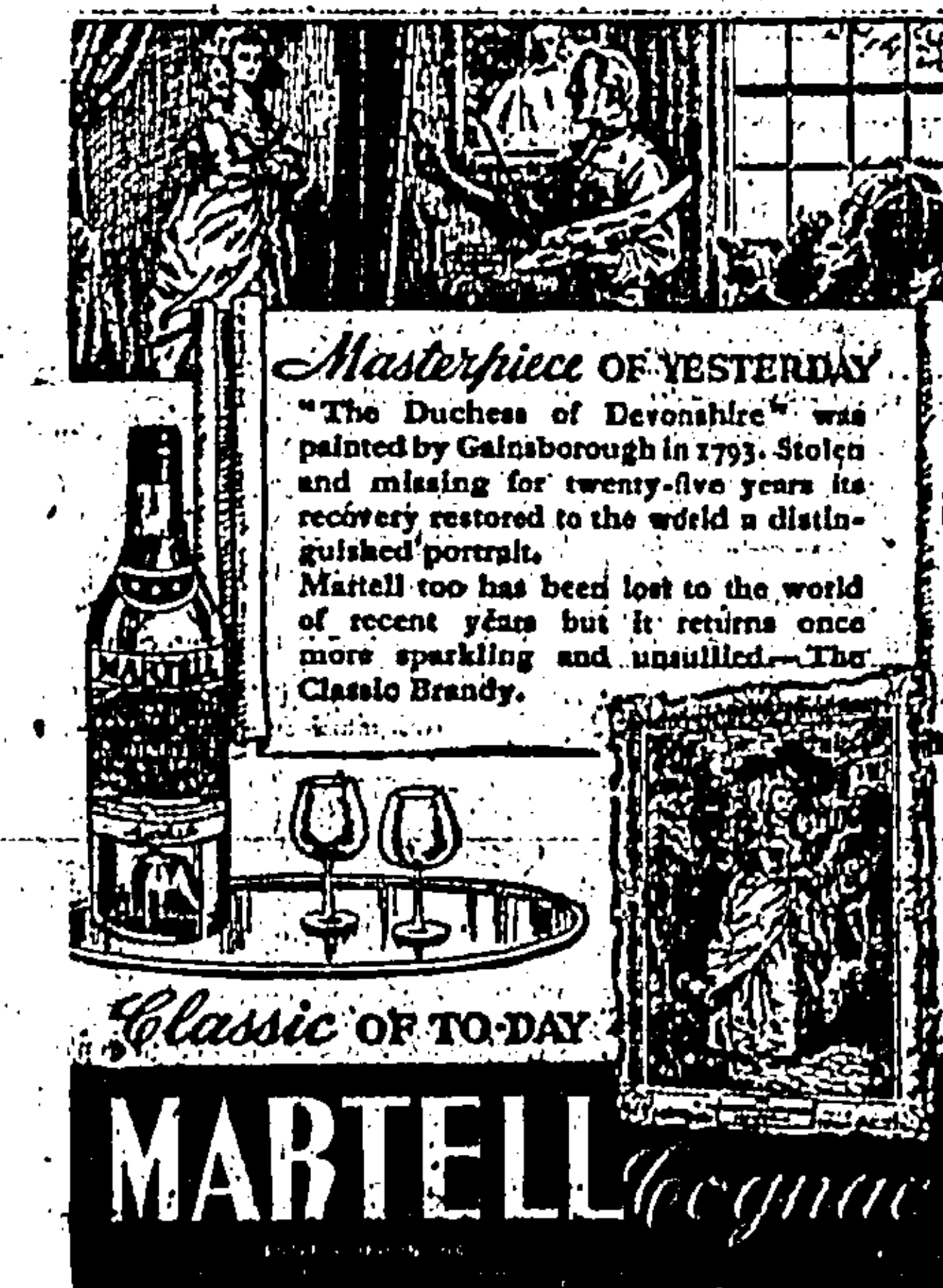
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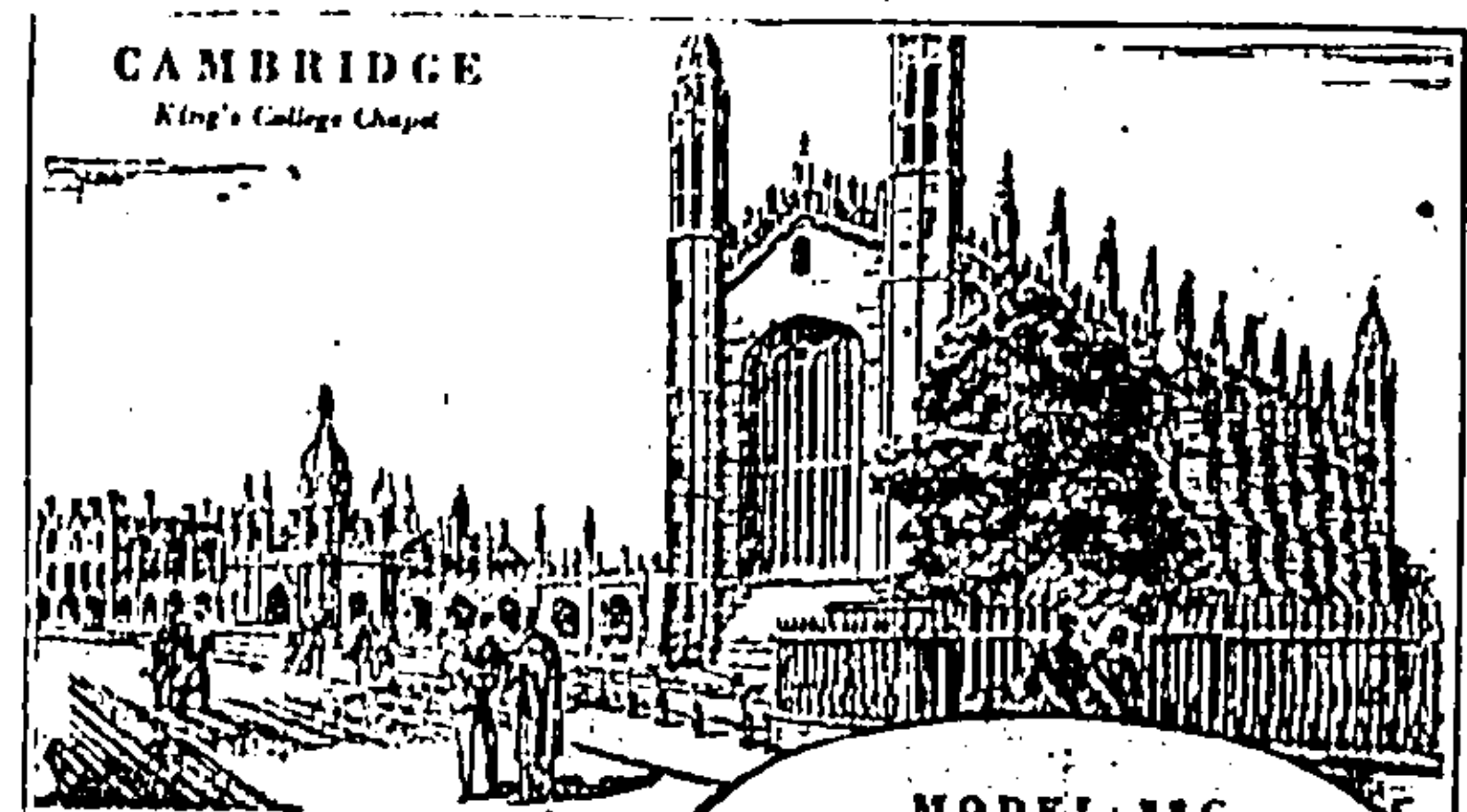


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CHILDREN'S SHOES WEAR IN UTOPIA TOO

Six months ago the Russians ended rationing, but Stalin's loud trumpeting "no coupon" shopping scheme has met some unexpected snags, and a Moscow housewife still has shopping problems as tough as a British woman's.

That is apparent both from the things the Russian papers have been writing since the abolition of rationing and from details sent me now by Moscow friends who have to shop to live.

The Russian censors have not allowed journalists on the spot to send out anything except reports of how the shops are filling up with food and consumer goods—which is true, but only half the story.

When a Moscow housewife goes out for the family shopping she is happy to be able to buy, as the Soviet propagandists promised, unlimited amounts of fine white bread, sweet cakes, tinned fish, and chocolates such as have not been seen for years.

But she's less happy both about the prices, which are still terrific, and about the quality of much of the newly arrived merchandise. Especially shoddy are the clothes and household goods.

Full Of—Complaints
Russian shops have been filled to a large extent by mass production of second-rate stuff, and even the censored Russian papers are full of customers' complaints these days.

For instance, here's a sad story from a Moscow father, Mr. Arseniev, who writes to Pravda to complain that his wife bought a pair of shoes for his son at the shop called "Children's Universe."

After ten days, he says, the shoes disappeared completely. So Mrs. Arseniev

went back to the Children's Universe, expostulated, and was given another pair in exchange.

Ten days later the soles of these disintegrated too. So back to the shop went Mrs. Arseniev, protested again, and was given another pair.

These shoes, too, broke up, as did yet a fourth pair, and today, says Mr. Arseniev to Pravda, young Master Arseniev still has not got a pair of shoes on his feet.

Another story about children's shoes is in Izvestia, which prints a mother's complaint that, although shoes are supposed now

to be coupon-free, they are still so scarce that the shops won't sell them except to customers who buy a lot of things they don't want as well.

This mother went to a shop at Kharkov to get a pair of shoes for her five-year-old. She got them, but only after she had agreed to buy a fountain-pen, a book of poetry, and a jig-saw puzzle into the bargain.

Then, because of bad distribution in Russia and the rush there has been on the shops since rationing ended, all sorts of shortages crop up suddenly, so you can never be sure of finding any particular thing you want.

Just now, according to Pravda, you can't buy a single glass tumbler (which the Russians use as teacups) in all Leningrad, and down in the Caucasus the chemists' shops have suddenly run out of bottles and jars, "so that a customer who buys ten drops of

eye lotion has to take it away in a two-pint milk-bottle."

Just Like Britain

Any Moscow housewife will tell you that when Stalin abolished the coupons he didn't put an end to the queues. They are longer than ever now, and there's more to buy, and housewives of the Communist Utopia waste hours in them, just like their sisters in decadent, democratic Britain.

The queues themselves form a kind of indirect rationing system, because the shops limit the amount of any one thing like butter or sugar a customer can buy at one go, and most people can't spare the time to queue repeatedly for second servings.

Moscow shops are nearly always full, because there are only about 100 of them in all the city to serve 6,000,000 people. And you have to queue twice for everything you buy—once to get served, and once again at the cash desk.

Even now many Russians can't believe that free shopping isn't too good to last, and are buying up stocks of food for hoarding. Consumption of sugar in Moscow, for instance, has leaped up by three times since rationing went.

Down—But Steep

The battle about the prices is still going on. Officially they are coming down—especially for foodstuffs and such luxuries as radio sets, cosmetics (poor stuff by Western standards), and cigarettes.

Beer is down by 20 per cent. But many Muscovites complain that prices are still far too steep. You pay R700 (£235) for a ready-made suit, R240 (£12) for shoes, and R20 (£1) for a pair of socks. Butter is 30s, a pound, coffee 35s.

An average man—say a skilled electrician—earns around 1,000 roubles (£70) a month—which looks a lot till you see what it costs him to live.

This is the tangled story of Berlin's money.

Up to June 20 all Germany had the same money—old Reichsmarks, Rentenmarks, and Allied Military marks.

They were in use everywhere—in the Russian area of East Germany and in the three zones occupied by the U.S., Britain, and France in the west.

Then a great change came about. The three Western Powers brought in a new currency, the Deutschmark.

Currency reform would have had to take place some time because of the vast wartime and post-war inflation in Germany.

And, of course, the best thing would have been a unified currency for all Germany in a general settlement. But after two years' negotiation no agreement was reached with the Russians.

So the three Western Powers put the new Deutschmark into force on June 20.

The new mark is divided into 100 pfennigs. It was issued in the proportion of one new mark for ten old ones.

As a means of keeping the new mark stable, the total issue is limited to 10,000,000,000.

This is about the same as pre-war, though that was already swollen and applied to the whole of Germany, and compares with 70,000,000,000 marks since the war.

Finally, there is no free foreign exchange rate for the new currency. But for various purposes the rate for the new mark has been fixed at 30 cents, or 13 to the £.

BERLIN BATTLE OF THE MARKS

By L.D. Williams

Schacht's introduction of the Rentenmark in 1924, after World War I.

Revival Of The Mark

How things will turn out it is yet too early to say. But a return to stable money is the first move towards economic revival. The deflation of 80 per cent. is obviously very severe.

Now, one may well ask, can a man pay the same prices for things (and prices have not been cut) when he has only ten marks instead of 100?

Explanation is that "controlled" prices in the shops were not relatively high. The real prices at which most of the goods to be had in Germany were sold were the Black Market prices, many of which were fantastically high.

Further, it is expected that more goods will now be coming on the market since there is no inducement to people to hold on to them in the hope of getting more and more for them in the Black Market.

Now we come to the crux of the matter—Berlin.

At first the new Deutschmark was designed to circulate only in the three Western zones and not in the Western sector of Berlin.

Then the Russians made a change in their currency in Eastern Germany. They did not issue a new currency, but called in and "stamped" existing marks, which are now known as Soviet stamped marks.

Then the Russians announced that in Berlin Soviet stamped marks were to be the only currency in general use.

This resulted in the three Western Powers introducing their own money—the Deutschmark—into their Berlin sectors. So we now have two currencies in the Western sector circulating side by side.

At A Discount

But, for whatever reason, the Soviet stamped marks in the Western sector of Berlin are already at a discount with the new currency.

Twenty Soviet marks are being paid privately, between one person and another, for one Deutschmark.

This is an example of "Gresham's Law," the term given by Sir Thomas Gresham's aphorism "Bad money drives out good."

The two kinds of marks are available to buy anything in the shops at face value. That is, if the price of an article is ten marks you can pay for it in ten Deutschmarks or ten Soviet marks.

As the Deutschmark is more in demand, people are holding on to their new marks and using them when they get them, the Soviet marks for their daily transactions.

At A Premium

The buying of the new marks may be simply by citizens for hoarding purposes. But the Russians, too, may be buying Deutschmarks.

For the Deutschmark to be all that is expected of it, however, it is necessary that there should be adequate supplies of goods on which to spend it.

In stopping supplies from the Western zones reaching Western Berlin by rail and road the Russians may be showing their awareness that the worth of a currency is what it will buy.

COTTON MOVES INTO HIGH GEAR

Southerners regard Lancashire as a dreary grimy area where every now and then thousands of people wearing caps and carrying each other "Luv" invade London for the Cup Final.

Yet, in those smoky towns with cobbled streets, more often than not glistening with rain, the biggest industrial revival since the war is taking place.

King Cotton is reasserting his sway over Lancashire's ancient dominions, and his subjects—thousands of the cleverest, most adaptable and highly skilled workers in Britain—are showing what they can do.

The need for every ounce of effort has been emphasised by the

Government, which rates textiles as the Number One export industry for 1948, which is, therefore, Cotton Year, as 1947 was Coal Year.

Because of the world-wide shortage of textiles, cotton can do more to close the trade gap than any other single export.

For, apart from a shortage of labour, cotton is favourably placed to lead the export drive. There is no lack of raw materials (though plenty of criticism of the way the Government buys cotton).

But for every five workers in the mills before the war there are

only four today. Cotton's problem is to make up the leeway it lost during the war years, when the forced concentration of mills resulted in the loss of 100,000 workers to other industries—most of them for good.

By the end of the year it is hoped to recruit 58,000 people into the mill-making total of 325,000 employed in this great industry.

It is doubtful whether this enormous increase will be achieved, but on the other targets—production and exports—there is no question of Lancashire's ability to produce the goods.

Cotton has been asked to attain by the end of this year a weekly average rate of 20,000,000 pounds of single cotton yarn—an increase of 20 per cent. on yarn production for the last two quarters of 1947.

The export figures are to be boosted by 80 per cent. on 1947 figures, bringing the total monthly figure to £13,000,000.

Still Going Up

Look what the lasses in the mills have done. By the end of May the upward curve of produc-

tion had reached a weekly rate of 10,900,000 pounds.

In the week ended June 12, indeed, a new level of production—10,440,000 pounds—was achieved.

Exports have been pushed up from £9,000,000 monthly to just over £10,000,000.

Britain should recognise and give praise to the effort which Lancashire is making.

But now for the snags. Good as results have been by post-war standards, they look a bit dusty compared with 1937 figures, when 25,000,000 pounds of yarn a week was produced.

And while values of exports have been increased, they are only three fifths of pre-war volume.

This cannot all be written off as the result of the labour shortage.

In fact, Sir George Schuster, chairman of the Cotton Working Party, has declared his opinion that a labour force of 250,000 spinning and weaving workers—many of them now—would be able to produce all the industry could hope to sell, both for the home and foreign markets. But they would have to have the right equipment and produce the right kind of goods.

Sir George stated that the Government targets were far below what should be the real level of production. And it would be disastrous if the industry merely concentrated on short-term measures (and successes) and did not make sure they were steps towards a final satisfactory solution.

But something is holding things up. Partly it is the complex memories of the past and fears for the future that defy all the assurances of Ministers and trade leaders that cotton is an expanding industry with fine prospects.

The Cotton Working Party's report indicated the directions along which re-equipment should advance.

Both Are Shy

The Cotton Board, presided over by Sir Raymond Street, has urged redeployment on the workers and amalgamation on the management.

Both sides fight shy of these recommendations. Unions are suspicious of "stop-watch" methods. Managements, while anxious to re-equip, fear that amalgamation into larger units of 400,000 spindles is the first step towards nationalisation.

Both recruitment and progress suffer while Lancashire grapples with these problems.

There is time—but not much—in which to solve them. Britain's prosperity depends on the right answers being found.



The simple way is the safe way

A Fox was boasting to a Cat that he knew a hundred ways to escape his enemies. "I have only one," said the Cat, "but I can usually manage with that." Just then a pack of hounds came in pursuit, and the Cat scampered up a tree. The Fox, in deciding which of his hundred ways to escape, became confused and was caught. The Cat, hidden in the tree, reflected, "The simple way is the safe way."

The simplest and the safest way to judge any whisky is to put it to the water test, for water tells the whole truth about whisky. It adds nothing, detracts nothing... brings out the true character of the whisky. That's why we urge you to try Seagram's V.O. Canadian whisky with water.

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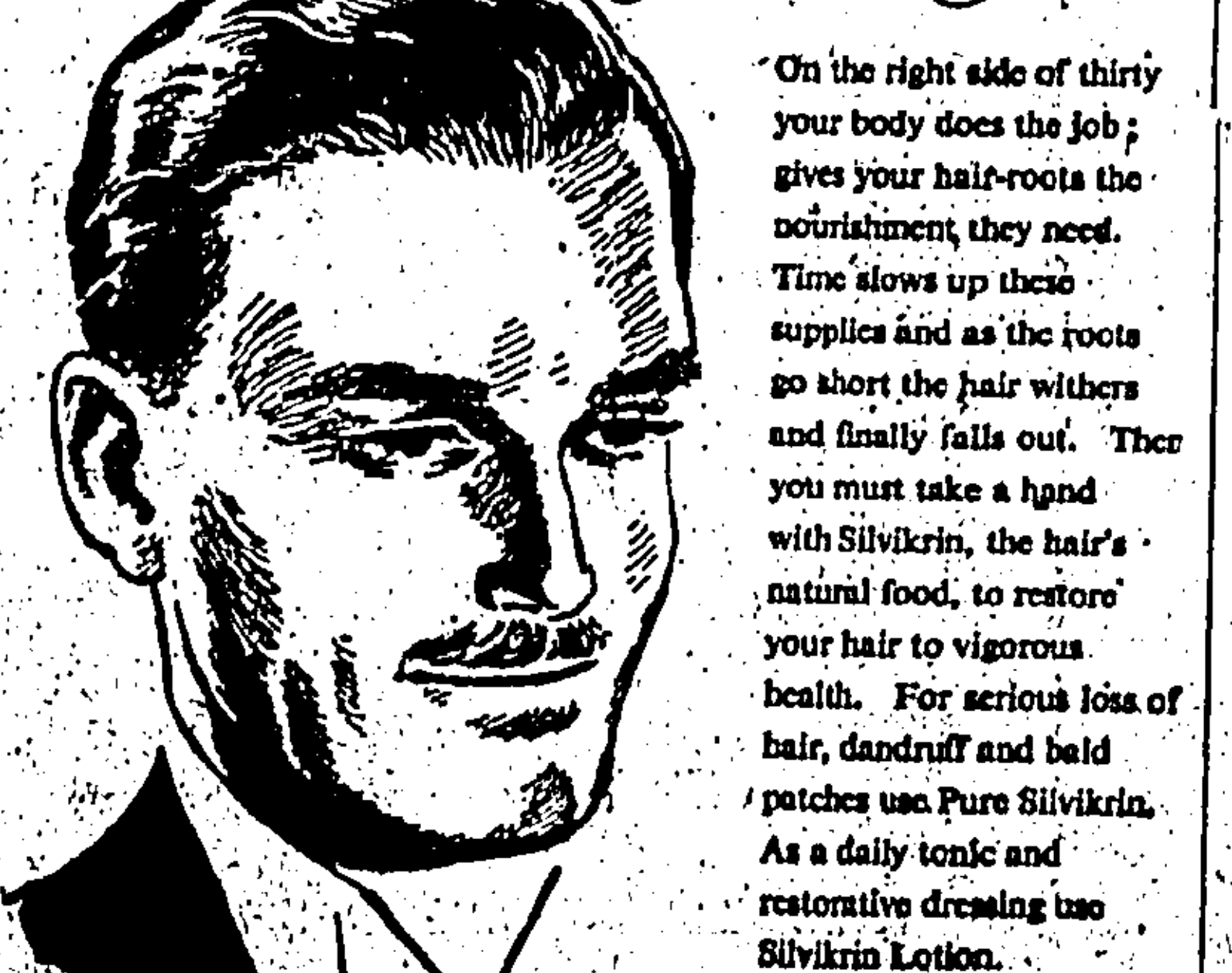
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SUNDAY  HERALD

MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1948.

MY TWO YEARS IN RUSSIAN BUCHENWALD

This is the story of Elsa Rothe, told to Ian Colvin, after two years in Buchenwald Concentration Camp as a batwoman to the N.K.V.D. officers. She is the only woman to have gone into the hell comp.

"This is a story I have been trying to write for two months; but I cannot remain calm as I take up my pen. So perhaps you will tell it to the women of other nations, who wonder what all the fuss is about in Berlin today. It begins in February, 1946, when I was trying to cross from Thuringia into Bavaria, just as you might go from one province to another in your own country; but I was crossing from the Soviet to the American zone. The Allies had not agreed then on international passes for German travellers, and I was crossing over the green frontier at dawn. I was happy to see in front of me in the light of dawn the railway station on the Bavarian side, when a Russian sentry stopped me. He took me back to a military post, and there they looked at my identity papers.

"An N.K.V.D. officer scrutinised them and then looked at me. I am young, I was pretty, blonde and fresh. "You are a spy," he rapped. "It seemed so ridiculous to me that I laughed aloud. That earned me my first blow, the first of many. He struck me in the face. I was taken away to an old German gaol, after a few days there, to the N.K.V.D. prison in Unity Street, Erfurt; and a few days later to the Soviet police prison in Weimar, where I was to appear before a N.K.V.D. tribunal. I was never brought to Court, never charged, and after a lapse of a few weeks they sent me on to Buchenwald Concentration Camp near Weimar.

They Told Me My Fate.

"Buchenwald is one of the camps that the Nazis built for political prisoners. It was liberated by the Americans, I think, and used by the Russians for convenience, because all the buildings existed ready for the enemies of Communism. In flat country, lonely and approached only by country roads, with one road only leading in, and no road out, the big wire complex of Buchenwald loomed up before me, treeless with its segregated cages of wires and the stone and wooden barrack huts in it. I was taken before the Commandant, Colonel Ivan Ivanovitch Broblov, who eyed me complacently and asked his staff for details about my case. There were some ten N.K.V.D. officers there in their khaki uniforms with green facings. They talked among themselves and then they told me my fate. I was not to have my head shorn like the other women. I was to be given half a pound of jam a week in addition to my rations, and I was to be their batwoman and concubine. There were four others who shared my work, and they had all been allowed to keep their hair. The remainder, 170 women who were the wives of political opponents of Communism who had fled from the zone, or—had themselves taken part in politics, drifted about in rage, heads shaved bare, meagre skeletons more vegetable than human.

"Perhaps there were one hundred Russian N.K.V.D. soldiers in the camp. How many prisoners there were in all I do not know. I counted many bodies dangling on the gallows in the morning during those two years. They had made attempts to escape. Sometimes when the roll call of men marching in from labour outside the camp showed that the numbers were short, the Russian sentries, afraid of being found out, simply rounded up some passers-by and took them in to make the numbers tally.

Fairly Humane

"My Russian officers got up about eleven in the morning. They ate

breakfast of fish, onions and vodka and lazed about till three o'clock when they had their midday meal; fish, butter, mutton and vodka. They had dinner at eight or nine o'clock and then began to drink and work. Towards midnight they sent a batman to fetch the women. The batman took whom he chose first.

"Colonel Broblov was, I suppose, a cultured man and fairly humane. He often used to sit and talk with me, and he had read many books, even Oswald Spengler and George Bernard Shaw. Major Pforter, Aranjunov was a different type altogether. He had a whip with three leather thongs. In it pierced with nails, and this mark on my leg was once a wide weal from his whip. He used to bite me till he had drawn blood, and watch it flow with staring gloating eyes. But not one of them ever drew a tear from me.

"Say who you are really working for," they said, "and we will fetch your father home from Russia. We will pay you three times what the British and Americans paid you, if you will work for us." This mark on my face is from a blow that burst the veins, and they knocked out one tooth. Colonel Broblov was kind enough to have it replaced for me.

I never dared to steal anything in the kitchen, though we were hungry enough. My food was 10½ ozs. of bread and ½ oz. of sugar with a pint of coffee ersatz for breakfast. For lunch I had a quart of watery soup and a quart of watery soup for supper. But I picked up raw potatoes from the dump, and tossed them through the wire to the shaven women beyond. This was observed one day, and I was sentenced to be turned over to the soldiers for two days. They were hardly tender to me; but by the merest chance I did not become diseased. The Russian women medical officials sent to look after us from Weimar were decent and understanding of our lot.

Sheer Boredom

"One day out of sheer boredom I began to write notes of what was going on in the camp and hid them away afterwards. One of the other German women saw me writing and informed against me. The Russians found my scribbles. They rewarded their informant with a package of butter and then moved her to another camp.

"Our Russians had a curious humour. They put Stalin's picture everywhere, in the bedrooms, the mess, the corridors and the lavatories. They wanted us to turn our eyes and look at him as we went by. If we did not they sometimes said 'go and kiss little father Stalin' and we had to do so. They were full of their own Kultur, and said we Europeans had none. One day a Lieutenant-Colonel came from Weimar to visit the Commandant. He saw me and made me uncomfortable. "You look all right," he said, walking round me and looking at my body; "you are an intelligent woman, eh? You come organise a theatre for us near Weimar? They knew that I used to write in my spare time and that I sometimes wrote verses. In preparation for Russian National Day last November, they brought me piles

of Russian history books and demanded that I should write a hymn in praise of little father Stalin. I pretended to be willing to write it, but a few days before the Russian holiday, I got hold of some Russian tobacco, chewed and ate it, and then drank water on top of it. That made me so ill that I missed the festival.

Waiting

"The officers used to tell me that they were waiting for a story about my disappearance to be printed in one of the western newspapers. Then they would know that I was a spy because I had been missed by my employers. No story about me appeared, and I was careful never to show the least opposition of the will to all the insults and provocations that were put upon me.

"When I first joined the camp, my clothes had been taken away from me and I had been served out with a set of overalls and a pair of wooden clogs. I had collected rags and bits and pieces to sew together into stockings for myself. I do not know how the Russians can have found us in any way attractive, but gradually they forgot all that we had suffered and were suffering and they must have felt that no rancour remained in me.

"One day Colonel Ivan Broblov called to me, as I was going to the kitchen:

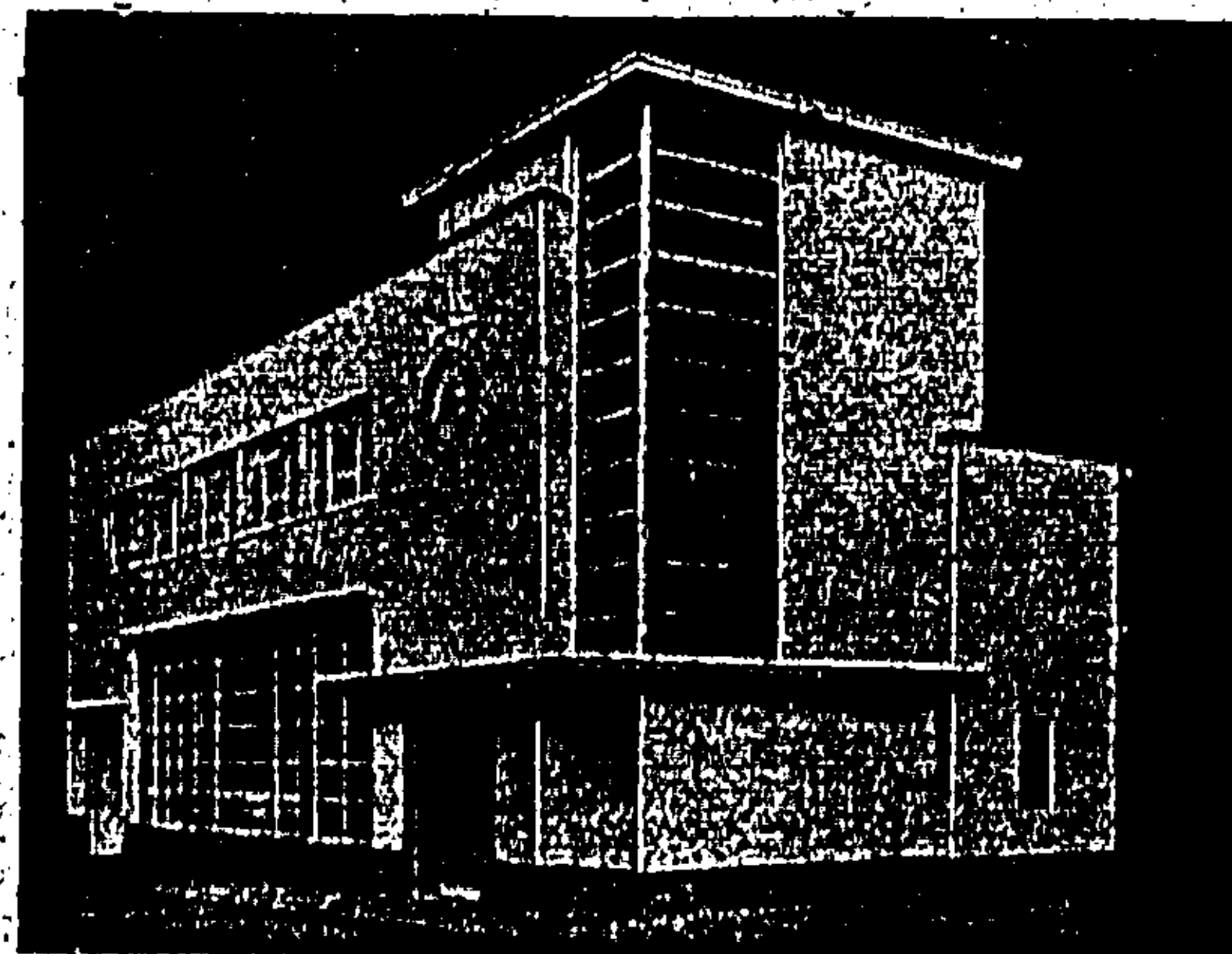
"Where are you going?"

"To the kitchen."

"Where would you go, if you were released from here?"

"I answered slowly that I would go and live in the Soviet sector of Berlin. He paused and considered that, and then he asked for the address. I quickly named an address in the Soviet sector. This was in May, 1948. A few days later I was called into the Commandant's office and required to sign a certificate that I would never relate anything I had heard or seen in Buchenwald, and then I was simply released in my kitchen overalls without a penny of money. A Russian car drove me out of the camp, leaving behind me the barracks, the wire enclosures and the mysterious northern road that we all believed led to the mass graves of the enemies of Communism. None of us had dared to go along it. There was a death penalty on going into that part of the camp. We were out on the country road again and drove to Weimar. In the suburbs they let me out of the car, and I ran into a railway station. The German ticket clerk was kind enough to give me a ticket to Berlin and half a loaf of bread. When I reached Berlin, it was for my mother as if I had come back from the dead. My sweetheart had died in a prisoner of war camp during those two years I spent in Buchenwald. I have no idea why they let me out.

"I was one of those young girls who felt enthusiasm for National Socialism in the years before the war. We knew very little, we believed too much. Since then I have learned bitter lessons, and I think that I have paid dearly for my youthful enthusiasm. Now all round me I see Communism trying to dominate a people that is not really ripe for democracy. I am one of many women in Berlin regretting their influence; but believe me when I say that I shall be one of the first to commit suicide if the Western Allies leave Berlin."



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HONGKONG

Talking about Films

Forever And Ever And Ever Amber

BY FRED MAJDALANY

The operative word in "Forever Amber" is "forever."

It lasts for two hours and 18 minutes, and I have never known time stand so still.

In the book much of the action pertained to the bedroom, which possibly accounted in some measure for its popularity.

Films like this, however, are designed for children or people with the minds of children. So the various bodies which try to keep the American nation pure have seen to it that few vestiges of passion remain.

And Linda Dornell presents the redoubtable Amber as scarcely more than a petulant hat-check girl who likes to get her jewellery the easy way.

In between fidgeting, clock watching, and suppressing a longing to come up for air, I managed to keep a sketchy log of what occurred.

I append these extracts from it for the benefit of those who insist on being told what films are about:

Amber, cross peasant, runs away takes up with soldier Lord Carlton (Cornel Wilde). Visibility poor though Technicolor. Too much dark.

Carlton abroad. Amber to prison for debt, escapes with highwayman, has Carlton's baby. Visibility still poor. Action negligible.

Amber at Drury Lane — Nell Gwynne's voice — Charles II (George Sanders) makes pass at Amber, gets brushed off as Carlton is just back.

Carlton to sea again. Amber engaged to Captain Morgan. Carlton returns, kills Morgan in duel, then back to sea.

Amber marries aged earl, goes to London for the Great Plague, of which mobile Carlton, back yet again, is dying. Cures him by knitting ball in chest, returns to earl in time for terrific tiff and Great Fire of London.

Charles, covered in King Charles' spaniels and back from fire-watching, sees Amber, decides to fiddle while St. Paul's burns. This time Amber agreeable. She's made the top of the league at last. Only 18 minutes to go. Thank goodness. Hello, ground control, coming in.

At the beginning of "The Naked City" there is a certain amount of pretentious film-flam about it being a portrait of New York.

Once it has got off its chest some heavy talk about the sun rising and setting on throbbing cities of 8,000,000 souls, and such-like, it settles down into being a very good portrait of a murder case.

Basically it is just another whodunit, with a story no better and no worse than a hundred others. What makes it an outstandingly good thriller is the manner in which that story is told.

As in the case of "Boomerang" (which I hereby promise never to mention again), the story and the characters have a fascinating realism — we are given the impression that we are watching real policemen piecing together the answer to a real crime.

The film gives an extremely interesting insight into the methods of the Homicide Bureau. It is particularly good in presenting vividly (from an entertainment point of view) the amount of dull routine and checking that is the basis of detection.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE ANSWERS

1. The lyre.
2. Gorky.
3. The art of the theatre.
4. St. Anne.
5. Queen Victoria.
6. A bell tower, usually built separately from the church.
7. The Constitution of the United States.

Barry Fitzgerald, Hollywood's senior professional Irishman, is better than I have ever seen him as Detective Muldoon, who knows that New York is only a ferro-concrete Dublin at heart.

Don Taylor, as his young assistant, is a handsome discovery who has the added gift of not seeming like a film star.

This is that rare article a first-class film that will appeal to everybody.

"The Naked City" is fiction presented as first-class document. "The Iron Curtain" is document presented as fourth-class fiction.

It is true to the extent that it sticks to the facts of the Russian spy plot in Canada at the end of the war. It is childish in its turning of all Russian personnel into sinister villains and the presenting of commonplace orders (which would be given in any Embassy) as peculiarly evil Russianisms.

It is bad fiction in that it gives scarcely any clue to the change of heart which caused the Russian cipher clerk (Dana Andrews) to inform the Canadian authorities that his Embassy was doing a slick job of spying on the Atomic Commission.

As pure cops-and-robbers it is dull, except for a few moments towards the end. And being a film of fact, it might have found out that there is no such rank as captain in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

"The Bishop's Wife" is a smooth and innocuous example of Hollywood's devotion to Christianity.

David Niven is a Bishop, Cary Grant is an angel, and Loretta Young is the wifely cleanliness next to this surfeit of elegant godliness.

It would hardly have surprised me when I went to Pinewood studios to find armed guards at the gates. For inside those gates they were beginning work on peacetime's nearest equivalent to a secret weapon — the first of the "prefab" films, designed to halve production time and costs.

The film is "Warning to Wantons" (from the Margaret Mitchell novel), starring the 23-year-old French new-comer Anne Vernon, David Tomlinson, Sonia Edden, and Harold Warrender.

The new process, known as "Independent frame," is the brain-child of David Rawnsley, a 38-year-old designer called in by the Rank group to find a cheaper and quicker way of making pictures with the minimum of studio space — but without leaving any impression of slapdash cheapness on the screen.

A 37-year-old ex-newspaperman named Donald Wilson has been given the job of producing three full-sized features on the Rawnsley model, and "Warning to Wantons" is the first of the guinea-pigs.

'Wheel 'em In'

For such a revolutionary development of film technique there is a strange absence of trumpeting. But here is the broad plan.

1. The complete shooting script is in the technicians' hands six months before the cameras turn, so that once started the film can go ahead with stop-watch precision.

2. Sets are built on prefabricated lines away from the studio floor (to avoid the usual time-and-money-wasting confusion of actors and studio workers) and wheeled in just when required.

3. Back-projection—the pre-shooting of backgrounds elsewhere, to save the cost of taking stars on location—pro-

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vides up to 70 per cent. of the scenes, compared with the normal one per cent.

"Warning to Wantons" would normally occupy three studio stages for three months and cost about £250,000. Donald Wilson aims to complete it in six weeks, all on one stage and at a cost of £125,000.

The Picture Book

Script conferences will no longer hold up the shooting. The script has already been argued out and completed, to the last detail.

It is not only a script but a picture book. Every page is in duplicate. On one side you have the usual directions and dialogue. On the other the scenes are set out in little drawings. They represent the final agreement between all the technicians concerned on camera angles, lighting, positions, movements.

As if this were not foolproof enough, there will be two weeks' dress rehearsal before the cameras set to work.

The actors can now stay put in the studio or get on with another picture until required instead of being carted half-way round the world on location. Back-projection seems to that.

Rough on the actors? Not necessarily. It is all very nice to spend weeks in exotic corners of the world, but keeping the stars at home makes them at least available for more pictures. Increases their turn-round, so speak.

Current Shows

KING'S—"Boomerang" With Jane Wyatt and Lee J. Cobb. Melodramatic, but.

QUEEN'S—"The Big Clock"—With Ray Milland and Charles Laughton. Thriller stuff.

LEE—"Lured"—With George Sanders, Lucille Ball, Charles Coburn and Boris Karloff.

STAR—"My Favourite Brunette"—With Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour.

CATHAY—"Brute Force"—With Burl Lancaster, Charles Bickford and Yvonne de Carlo.

Our Serial Story

THE AUSTRALIAN BEST SELLER

THESE ARE MY PEOPLE

By ALAN MARSHALL

For three nights we slept on the ground wrapped in damp, unfriendly blankets that took from the dew the moisture they lost in the daytime. We rose early to avoid being seen, though on one misty dawn a column of soldiers marched past and halted Olive's fair head resting in a circle of blankets like some lovely nest, with:

"Reveille's gone, sister! Put on the chaps."

"Time to get up!"

It seemed that the caravan would have to be rebuilt, so I began a search for a coachbuilder. A month passed before I found the ideal man, a tradesman who had learnt his craft in the days when an Abbot buggy was considered the Rolls Royce of travellers.

It was over a month later, still, before he commenced the job. He was busy and we had to wait till he had completed prior work.

In the meantime we settled down to living in a lopsided caravan that the sun had now dried into something of its original comfort.

The war, that in cities brooded over streets crowded with soldiers, became remote and unreal. The red gums, with their quality of permanence, faded into a nightly blackout infused with a comforting strength.

In the cities, the blackout was menacing and unnatural. It concealed a dread and pressed upon one like a burden, but here the dark nights were unconcerned and still.

Then the caravan wireless suddenly announced to an evening of insects and swallows:

"Java has sent its last message. The Netherlands East Indies wireless went off the air at 8.15 on Saturday. The Dutch operator said, 'Good-bye. God bless our Queen. We are closing down.' There has been no transmission since."

The Japanese forces have made a landing during the week-end at Salamaua, on the mainland of New Guinea, 40 miles from the mining town of Wau.

"Australia is threatened with invasion."

There was no change in the red gums. The swallows swerved between them as before. Motes still glittered in slides of sunlight—but the dread had moved into the bush and the blackout of cities came with the darkness.

The breath of battlefields had reached the bush.

We collected messages from the townspeople and entertained visitors. No one was barred so our evenings varied in atmosphere from that created by the raw, bush tales of old Dan Troop, who lived not far away, to the learned discourses of Father Flannigan, who rested his bicycle beside our caravan door each afternoon.

Father Flannigan had a round, brown face that warmed you like sunlight. His eyes were dark and saw a world softened in outline by his kindness and tolerance.

His brogue was a delight. He leaned back in a deck chair with his short legs thrust before him and quoted from a book he lent me called "Parerga," by Canon Sheehan:

"I like this grey monk, Autumn, that comes to us so quietly, so solemnly, without noise or laughter."

There was to be a swimming carnival for the convent children and Olive and I decided to go. Father Flannigan was there, and we sat with him on the green bank of the river and watched the youngsters romping in the water.

The children were fond of Father, who sometimes called a little girl or boy to his side.

"Here's Mary, now. And where do ye come from, child?"

"Brighton, Father."

"Acht! that tirtible place! Run along, now."

"And what is the name of that girl, Father?" I asked, pointing to a laughing girl who was splashing water over a schoolmate.

"Ach, her! Shure, that's Nora O'Leary. She'd be a great swimmer if ye could only civilise her."

"Is she wild?"

"Would! Ye'd have to walk on her to tame her."

He beckoned to another girl. "Kathleen, come here now. Can ye swim yet?"

"A little, Father. I can dog-paddle, too!"

"Faith, an' it's meself can dog-paddle, too!"

Kathleen giggled shyly.

"Let me see ye swim. Go on, now. Hop in."

Kathleen sped away and stepped gingerly down into the water. She thrashed her way past us, her eyes and mouth tightly closed in her lifted face which streamed with the water from her splashing.

"A fine swimmer, ye are," yelled Father encouragingly.

A shy little girl of about six confronted him with downcast head.

"Ah! he exclaimed. 'Here is a little girl from Singapore. Pwhat is your name, me child?'"

"Helen, Father."

"Helen! An' a good name, too."

"Father, will you give me a benediction?"

"Pwhat's that? Pwhat's that you say?"

"Will you give me a benediction, Father?"

"No, no, not to-day. Run along now. Tomorrow. Some other day. Run along."

Then, almost without stopping, he exclaimed: "Ach! may the Lard deliver us, there's that young devil, Daniel O'Grady, tipping a drum in the wather. Pull it out, ye scoundrel."

Later, he returned with us to the caravan, muttering, as a man approached us along the road: "Ye wouldn't know auld Ted Fox, would ye, now?"

"No," I said.

"Here he comes," he said, "an may the Lard have mercy on us."

"Is he a talker?"

"Talker! He's up and down folk the handle of a can. He tells lies faster than a dog can trot. Ye could write him in a dozen books."

"Good-day, Father," greeted the man, a lean bush man with a twinkle in his eyes that had been narrowed by the sun of wide plains.

"Good-day to ye," said Father. "An' how are the fish biting?"

"I caught a forty-pounder the other night."

"With a photo in his inside, ye'll be tellin' me, grunted Father."

I looked puzzled, so Father explained:

Ted Fox, it appeared, believed that every Murray cod carried inside it a "photograph" of the red gum overhanging the spot in which it was born. All old blackfellow had told him the story. Since then he had collected many of the "photographs" which were found on the inner skin of the cod's entrails, a transparent and delicate protection veined with delta-like lines. This skin was stuck on a sheet of glass and the result, when held up to the light, was the picture of a spreading tree.

Ted interjected here.

"And, what's more, the red fin has it, too, and it's an English fish."

"Would it carry the photo of an English tree?" I asked.

"It's a tree I don't know nothing about," explained Ted. "I'd like to know

where those fish come from in England. I'd know this tree anywhere, if I could see one."

"Have you got any of those photographs?" I asked. "I'd like to see one."

"Ye'll bring ye'one down to the park," said Father.

I saw that "photograph" later. The transparent skin was stuck to a piece of glass. The stretched veins that branched from a central trunk could, by a wide stretch of imagination, be called a tree, and I accepted Ted's explanation without comment.

"Are ye getting any ducks?" Father asked him.

"I shot a couple of black duck last night—and close season, too. They came down the wind like stones."

"The police'll be stoppin' ye," said Father.

"The devil out of hell couldn't have stopped me."

"P'raps not," murmured Father agreeably, then added as if he had suddenly felt a hunger for fish: "Pwhat did ye do with the forty-pound cod?"

"I took it up to Mrs. O'Connor—she's divorced now, but it doesn't matter—she runs a pub at Yambulla and a bloody low place, too—Well, I took the fish up to Mrs. O'Connor."

"Faith, an' there's an end of it," said Father disgustedly. "Let's be going now."

We went home and sat by the caravan door. We talked about Ireland and the days of the "Wild Geese," when Irishmen, like wild geese, waded away to other countries to avoid persecution.

Olive sat on the step, and during a lull in the conversation looked pensively at her fingers and murmured, "I must do my nails."

"Pwhat do ye want to be doin' that for?" exclaimed Father, with visions of red lacquer. "Only black gins do that."

"Boo," retorted Olive mildly, and proceeded to polish them with a liquid she took from the bag at her side.

We sat and watched her till Father rose to go.

"God save ye kindly," he said.

"Safe home," we replied.

I was sitting in the sunshine with a pencil and paper in my hand watching Olive lift the lid of the camp oven with a hooked piece of wire. The oven swung between the legs of an iron tripod; a fragrant steam puffed from the sizzling meat.

Beef roasted in a camp oven has a flavour and tenderness that introduce a reverence into one's contemplation of this cast-iron bowl with its stumpy legs and heavy lid.

I was admiring the skill with which Olive balanced the lid so as not to spill its load of coal and ash on to the roast. She lowered it gently back again and stood watching it; lost in some peaceful reverie.

"Twenty minutes for every pound and twenty minutes over," I chanted in a sing-song voice.

She tossed her head, haughtily in the air, play-acting in that delightful way peculiar to herself, and strode into the caravan.

But she had caught a glimpse of some boys approaching and she appeared at the door almost immediately.

"Visitors," she announced cryptically. I turned. One glance was enough for me to recognise kindred spirits of my youth. Here were the township's irresponsibles, the larrikins, the boys that fussy women, while busy washing the necks of only sons, used as examples of undisciplined upbringing.

The first residents to contact us in any town were the patched-pants Brigades. They are not self-conscious and shy like children brought up in a world bounded by the paling fence of a backyard. They are rough and vulgar, but they have personality and are eager to learn.

The well-behaved children of middle-class respectability always hovered in the background. They longed to come closer, to peer within the caravan, to be told the whys and wherefores for this home on wheels. Even when I called them over and talked to them they never lost that fear of "talking to strangers" cultivated by nervous mothers.

Their personalities were buried beneath taboos and restrictions; stamped out by clucking-ben control; made pliant by injunctions to keep clean and tidy. An atmosphere of Lifebuoy soap and toothpaste accompanied them and they were forced to forgo the delights of mud pies, water fights, tree climbing and sliding on muddy strips, specially



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Our visitors suffered from no such restrictions. They came tearing up on bicycles in an honest display of exuberance. Two dogs sat on an iron carrier built on the front of one of the bicycles.

The boys skidded to a stop. They spat as they alighted, hitched their pants and strode over with the two dogs bounding beside them.

They were about fourteen or fifteen—just left school. Two wore ragged long trousers. The one in khaki shorts was red-haired and freckled.

"How are ya?" I said.

"Lay down, Stumpy. How are ya?" they responded.

Stumpy was a fat dog with legs about three inches long. He was an impossible dog as far as shape was concerned. He had the long, bushy tail of a colic. He was black with tan points. He beamed good fellowship, and, in some way, resembled Father Flannigan.

"What breed is he?" I asked.

"German dachshund," said his owner proudly, the boy with red hair.

I had other ideas about Stumpy's ancestry. I imagined he had the blood of all the mongers in the district running through his veins.

"He's pure," went on his owner, one "Flicker." "Nothing could be purer."

Flicker, like a flame in wind, was never still. He leaped to do things for me. His peaked face was always interested, and he was quick to grasp a point.

Stumpy engaged much of his attention. He bawled out to him in loud, commanding tones when Stumpy wandered away on tours of investigation. The dog was never disturbed at the menace implied in the order, but waddled good-naturedly back again; whereat Flicker patted him affectionately and remarked on his valuable qualities as a watch, a hunter, and a friend.

(To Be Continued)

PIGMY CARTOON



● "You said to drag you out for a swim no matter how tired you felt."

MUST WE CHANGE OUR SEX STANDARDS?

Recent surveys on sex have puzzled and upset many people: have our ideas of simple decency been outmoded by these "scientific" findings? In June Reader's Digest, Dr. Joshua Liebman, Robert A. Millikan, and other intellectual, moral, and scientific leaders give their answers to this challenge to our spiritual ideals. Don't miss this discussion of one of the most vital questions of our times.

Also in Reader's Digest

How your prayers are answered. Whether child or hard-headed businessman, God doesn't let you down, says Rev. Earl A. Blackman. "The Fighting Parson" shows how God goes about answering your prayers—sometimes in ways you least suspect... and why some prayers are their own answer. (Condensed from American Magazine)



Don't use a "good" excuse. Milton was blind, Beethoven was deaf, Thackeray saw his adored wife go insane... yet these men ignored their alibis and went on to sublime achievement. Dr. Fosdick tells how—by having the grit to throw away your excuses—you can find a glorious new meaning in life.

Your budget CAN beat high prices. Budgeting isn't painful pennypinching or bookkeeping—it's a way to get what you want most with your money, say this married couple. They list six simple steps that are solving money problems for thousands—may make your family happier. (Condensed from Coronet)

Spot check for cancer. Here is dramatic news of a quick, simple test to detect cancer of the womb early—before it becomes a killer. W. L. White describes this cheap yet accurate test any doctor can make (having the results analyzed by an expert). (Condensed from Ladies Home Journal)

In this issue—40 articles of lasting interest, selected from leading magazines and current books, and condensed to save your time.

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Variety Fare

A Matter Of Logic

"TOT homines, quot...sententiae" is an ancient Latin tag with the truth of which there can be but little, if any, argument, I submit. It follows therefore, quite logically, that any opinions expressed in this weekly page, are my own, and mine alone. I have studiously endeavoured to avoid dogmatism, since each of us has his or her own opinion on things, and this applies especially to a subject of such personal reaction as Music. One man's meat has ever been another man's poison, and therefore it behooves me to refrain from thrusting unwanted opinions down the gentle readers' throats.

SUCH facts as find their way into these articles are based on the researches of learned musicians and historians and it is my endeavour to emphasise programmes or music which merit exceptional attention. In so doing I hope to be able to outline—very broadly, the relevant factors of interest which attach to the composer (or his music under discussion). If I succeed in this, and so stimulate interest in the best music, then I feel the purpose of these weekly notes has been amply fulfilled. I make this exposition to forestall any charges of dogmatism that may be made, and to express the hope that those who are sufficiently interested in music and radio to read these notes may not find them too uninteresting.

Sunday Chamber Music

THIS programme continues, and Z.B.W. offers this week Dvorak's Piano Quintette in A Major, with Arthur Schnabel and the Pro. Arte Quartette.

Schnabel is a pianist who is generally conceded to be one of the greatest interpreters of Beethoven's music. Indeed, his recording of the Emperor Concerto is a master-model for all time, and it is certainly to be ranked as one of the finest performances of this noble work that H.M.V. have ever put out. Bach and Mozart have also been the subject of many recordings by Schnabel and he is generally reckoned to be among the most authoritative and sensitive of modern pianists.

THE Dvorak work is an intriguing choice and will afford listeners an opportunity of hearing this seldom-performed Quintette. Some few weeks ago, Dvorak was the subject of a paragraph in these notes and I do not want to repeat myself.

As was previously stated, the two outstanding characteristics of Dvorak's music are his gifts of lyrical melody, coupled with a unique ability to express a patriotic Czech "motif" into his compositions. Dvorak's songs particularly bear out this assertion.

IN his Chamber Music—of which he was a prolific composer—Dvorak has found fame almost alone on the strength of his "Dumky" and "Nigger" Quartette—like his "New World" Symphony—was composed after Dvorak had visited America. Little doubt exists that the melodies incorporated in these two works were influenced and, in fact, directly resulted from his absorption of the idiom peculiar to the Negro Spiritual.

The A Major Piano Quintette was written in 1887, and for many years was ranked by the authorities as being on a par with the Piano Quintette of Schumann & Brahms. It has long been a popular work with leading pianists, not so much as a vehicle to display pyrotechnical skill, but rather as a medium through which true

expression of Dvorak's intentions can be adequately expressed. With a pianist of Schnabel's stature at the key-board and the Pro Arte Quartette at the string ensemble, we are assured of an impeccable and authoritative rendition of this very lovely work.

Great Masters' Series

THIS programme on Tuesday evening is given over to the works of the modern composer, Jan Sibelius, now in his 83rd year.

"Modern composer". This is the operative phrase here, and opens up a wide subject for discourse. I feel that the description "modern" merits some further expansion, and Sibelius has earned his right to a studied analysis, which is the privilege (or otherwise) of every famous man.

The term "modern" is usually applied, in music, at least, to the school which comprises Berg, Honegger, Stravinsky, Lambert and others of similar calibre. Sibelius' compositions place him far beyond the reach of this embracing description for he seems closely to follow on the classicism of Brahms. He is not unmindful of the present tendency to utilise harsh dissonance, but only to emphasise some future combination of lyrical cadence. He does bring to bear an unusual insight into his music. His Symphonies, of which No. 7 is to be played tonight, follow the classical form of Beethoven, but with the additional proviso that the so-called "modern" idiom is plainly incorporated therein.

AT first hearing, it may be the listener will not find them easy to digest. But as familiarity with them is bred, they will be found to constitute a delightful new sphere of potential music. It seems, as many eminent musicians have unanimously deplored, that the true "modern" would appear to be ashamed of writing the chord of C Major. It seems he must needs nibble round the edge and produce inverted half-tones and other dissonant devices, merely because he has to merit the description of "modern". Not so with Sibelius.

HIS "Swan of Tuonela" (also to be heard on Tuesday night) is a tone-poem based on a Norwegian folk-tale. Unusual as music it may be, but as an exposition of a story in music, it is a remarkable "tour-de-force". "Belshazzar's Feast," the other of his works to be played, is also programme music of the highest order. William Walton has also used this biblical subject for a composition. It is certainly a background against which a composer can give free reign to his musical imagination.

Sibelius, then, cannot just be loosely described as a "modern" and the matter left there. He is of such stature as to exert the greatest influence on music, and to Sir Thomas Beecham (as in the case of Richard Strauss) so much of the credit for causing his music to be known and loved the world over.

Paul Temple— Detective

ON Wednesday next at 8.30, a new Paul Temple serial commences. I rank myself as an unashamed devotee of Paul Temple and his detective fraternity, and judging from B.B.C. statistics, so do millions of others! As an appetiser, the B.B.C. give some inkling of what may be expected in this new serial.

Francis Durbridge, creator of Paul Temple, asks "What would you do if

Contributed By "MUSSETTA"

you were given a pair of spectacles to deliver to a friend?" I suppose you'd slip them in your pocket and just hand them over when convenient. Very normal, very ordinary! But not so when Paul Temple is asked to do that very same thing.

THIS latest serial "Paul Temple and the Sullivan Mystery" starts by just such an ordinary request. Temple, who is flying to Cairo, is asked to deliver a pair of spectacles to a Mr. Sullivan when he gets there. He agrees, but by so doing becomes involved in murder and mayhem, brought about by sinister gentlemen who also wait the very ordinary pair of spectacles for some reason.

And the answer? Listeners will have to hear the 8 episodes before knowing this. Paul Temple and Steve, played by Kim Peacock and Marjory Westbury, unravel the mystery in their own fashion. These two players, with Lester Mudditt who enacts Sir Graham Forbes of Scotland Yard, have an almost unbroken record of appearances in Paul Temple serials. They still complain however, that Francis Durbridge doesn't trust them! It seems that he never lets them know, until the last instalment, who the villain is and they have to wait until they read the script of the final instalment.

This serial promises to be good fun, and with "Lady in the Fog" continuing on Saturdays, the amateur criminologist is well catered for.

"Window In Britain"

UNDER this general title, the B.B.C. have been featuring all kinds of events, characters, and institutions peculiar to Britain. On Thursday at 9.30 p.m. the programme scheduled is "Featuring Mr. Punch", surely one of the most British of all institutions.

"Punch" has mirrored English ways and customs for over a 100 years, and was first published in England in July 1841, the year when King Edward VII was born.

Everyone knows Mr. Punch's famous words to "those about to get married—don't!" Everyone is familiar with Sir Bernard Partridge's cartoons, if that is not an underdescription of the black and white drawings he contributed to "Punch" for so many years.

A.P. Herbert, Evoc, Fougasse, David Langdon, and A.A. Thomson are all amongst the famous contributors that have built up for "Punch" a worldwide reputation and made for it a name that is peculiarly English.

QUIZ ANSWERS

1. Australia. (19.7.48)
2. Ruined temple of Zeus on Olympia (Greece). (19.7.48)
3. Dr. W.G. Grace. The Australian touring cricket team laid a wreath on behalf of Australia. (20.7.48)
3. Gen. Sir Brian Robertson. (Britain)
Gen. Lucius D. Clay (U.S.)
Gen. Pierre Koenig (France) (21.7.48)
4. On charges of conspiring to overthrow the United States Government by force and violence. William Z. Foster is the National chairman of the Communist Party of the United States. (22.7.48)
5. Leeds. (23.7.48)
6. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh and Earl Mountbatten of Burma. (23.7.48)

Children's Herald

AT MY TYPEWRITER...



Several entries sent in to the last competition had a note with them asking that they be returned. These have gone back to their authors, but I am afraid that in future no competition entries or contributions can be returned unless they are accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Next week there will be another competition for you—one chosen by you. Some very good suggestions have come in, and we plan to use more than one for future competitions—although next week we will have the First Prizewinner's.

Things to Make

Here is a birthday suggestion which is sure to give delight, and which is easily made by girls with nimble fingers. All that is needed is a quarter of a yard of soft material, 12" of wide ribbon, some string and cottonwool, and a plain conthanger.

Lay your material out, folded double, and measure the conthanger against the folded side. Cut out enough to allow for a seam along the bottom, and for about half an inch on each side of the hanger. Turn the material outside-in, and hem one corner and along the bottom, leaving a space at the other end. Turn the tube the right way out, and force the hook out in the centre of the fold at the top making as small a hole as possible. Then get cotton wool and a knitting needle and, through the open space, force the cotton wool in until it is packed tight. Sew up the hole. For a frill, double over the material and sew it to the bottom seam. Wind the string around

Happy days to you all, from

Auntie Vee

World Spotlight:

THE OLDEST TREE?

A naturalist in Fresh West Africa claims to have discovered the oldest tree in the world. He has located it on the border

of the hook at the top, trying if you can to do it in a "buttonhole" stitch, which is very firm. You can give this string covering several coats of colourless nail varnish, which will keep it clean. Then sew your ribbon around the opening at the bottom of the hood so that the material will not tear, and tie it into a big bow. And there you are! For an added touch, try letting the ends of ribbon dangle and fix on to the end of them a small lavender bag, or a little pocket filled with dried rose petals.

ders of Northern Nigeria, and he says that it is 5,000 years old. This particular tree is of the species known as the Baobab, and it is remarkable to think that so huge a tree can grow on the edge of the barren Sahara Desert.

The Baobab which he has discovered is 55 feet in circumference, and yet there is only a distance of 15 feet between the root and the branches. The latter grow out to a great length and then curl down until they touch the ground, thus completely hiding the trunk with their foliage.

Huntmen and others have built huts in these trees, using them as observation posts for spotting wild animals. (From G. D. R. McCormick, Tangier.)

COMPETITION PRIZES

Here are the prizewinners of our last competition, "Paint Your Favourite Picture."

First Prizes

16-14 YEARS' SECTION: Gustavo Rozo, Jr., (15), 2 Liberty Avenue, Homuth, Kowloon.

14-12 YEARS' SECTION: Hugh Chau (13), 23 Cumberland Road, Kowloon Tong.

12-10 YEARS' SECTION: H.A. Stewart (11), 229 Nathan Road, 2nd Floor, Kowloon.

UNDER 10 SECTION: Mavis May (7), 13 Ventris Road, Happy Valley, Hong Kong.

Consolation Prizes

16-14 YEARS SECTION: Ho Kwok Choy, Cecelia Silva (16), Kowloon; Winnie Read (15), Kowloon; Cyril Bousae (16), Hong Kong; Theresa Rozar (16), Kowloon; Geraldine Cox (15), Hong Kong.

14-12 YEARS' SECTION: Shelley Da Motta (14), Kowloon; Richard Jones (14), Kowloon; Richard Yee (13), Kowloon; Joyce Morris (13), Hong Kong; Jorge Remedios (13), Kowloon; Lily M. Cheung (13), Hong Kong.

12-10 YEARS' SECTION: Lydia Xavier (12), Hong Kong; Jane Moppeth (12), Macao; Paul Tung (11), Kowloon; Arthur Olas (12), Hong Kong; Frank Waller (12), Hong Kong; Gerald McDougall (12), Kowloon.

UNDER TEN YEARS: Brian Stonyer (8½), Kowloon; James Shepherd (8½), Hong Kong; Margaret Ann Gordon (9), Hong Kong; Esther R. Benjamin (10), Kowloon; Ann Gordon (10½), Kowloon; Georgina McDougall (10), Kowloon.

Prizes of \$5 will be posted to all the First Prize winners. Consolation Prizes have to be called for, and you can come along any time between 9.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. to the "Sunday Herald," on the Mezzanine Floor of Windsor House (above the Dairy Farm).

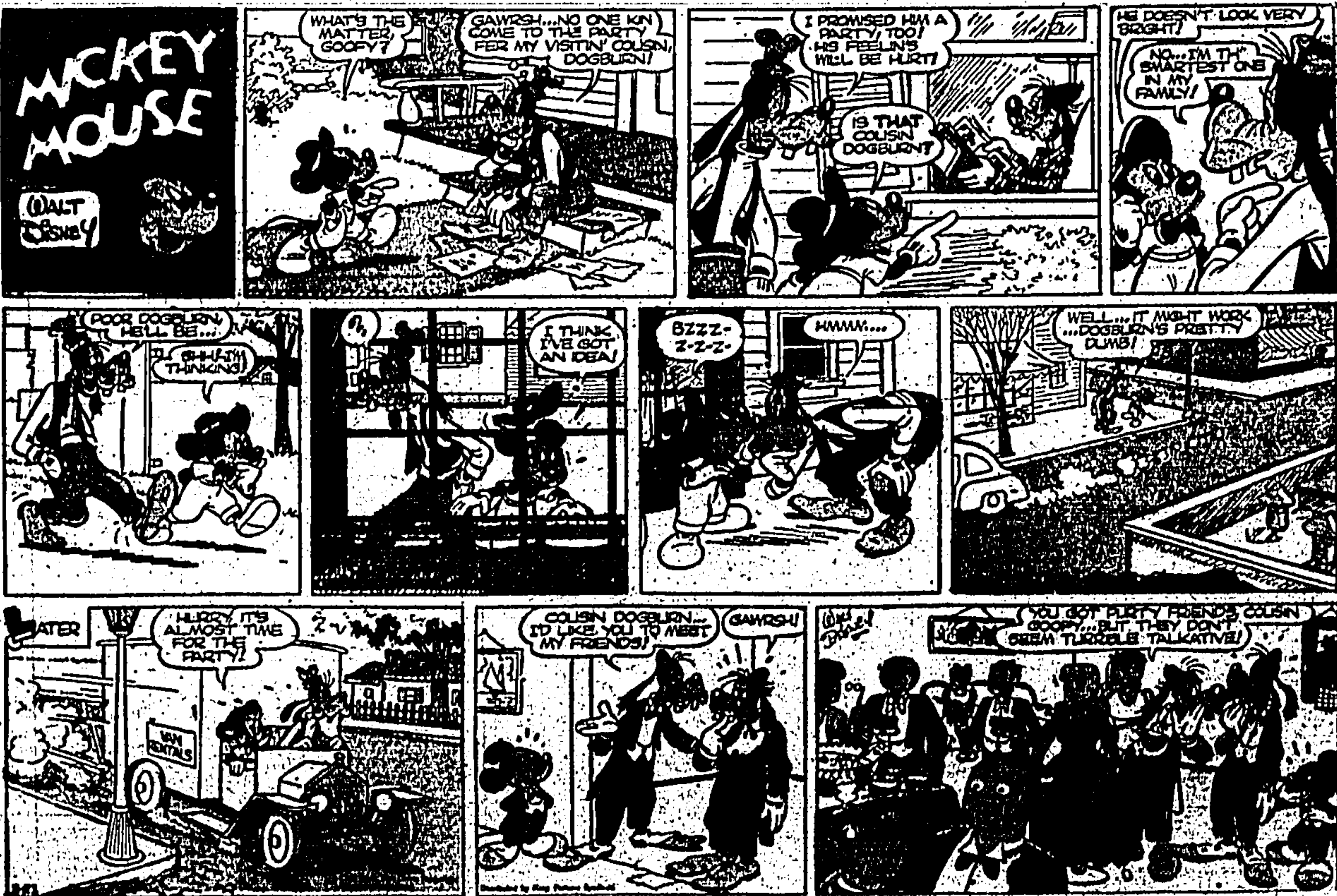
THE STORY OF HELIUM

Helium is a gaseous element. The name is derived from the Greek hellos, the sun, because the element was observed in the atmosphere of the sun before it was discovered on earth.

Next to hydrogen, it is the lightest substance known. It differs from hydrogen, however, in that helium is inert—it does not readily enter into chemical combinations with other elements. Thus, while hydrogen will both burn and explode, helium will do neither. Consequently, while helium is not so light as hydrogen, its noncombustible character makes it extremely valuable for inflating balloons, dirigibles, and other lighter-than-air craft.

Helium is obtained from natural gas from wells in the Southwest of America, particularly in Texas. Ordinary commercial grade helium is 98.2 per cent pure. The impurities, chiefly nitrogen and hydrogen, do not lessen helium's usefulness in filling airships.

(Continued on Page 3.)





• THE TIME TOP FLITS EVER WESTWARD THROUGH THE PRE-COLUMBIAN NIGHT — ITS PASSAGE MARKED ONLY BY WHITE FANGS, THE TIMBER WOLF, HIRAKJA, THE OWL, AND OTHER CREATURES THAT PROWL AND PREY BY THE LIGHT OF THE ANCIENT MOON.

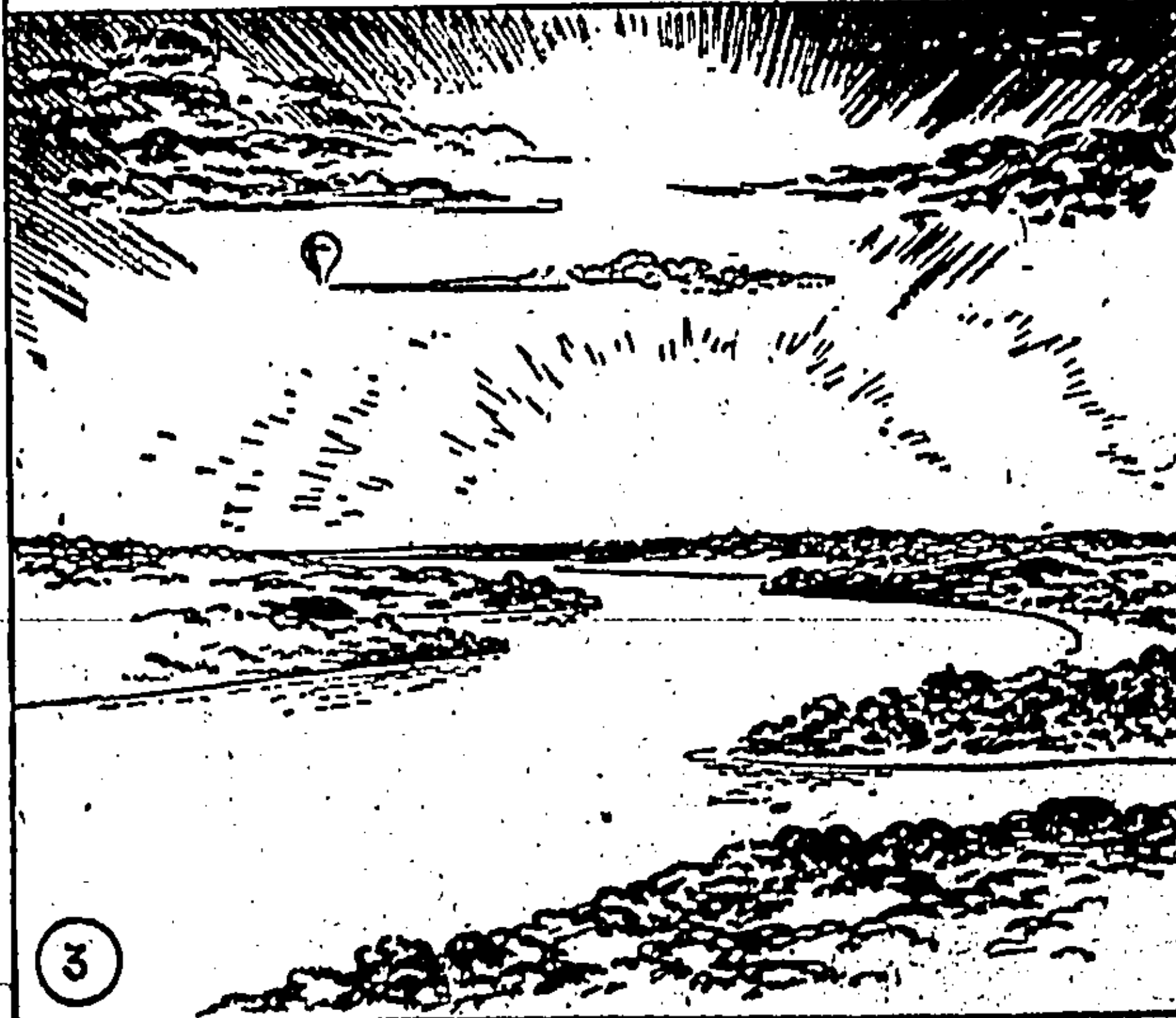


BRICK, I'M WEARY OF THESE RED-MEN AND THEIR SAVAGE WAYS — CAN'T WE —

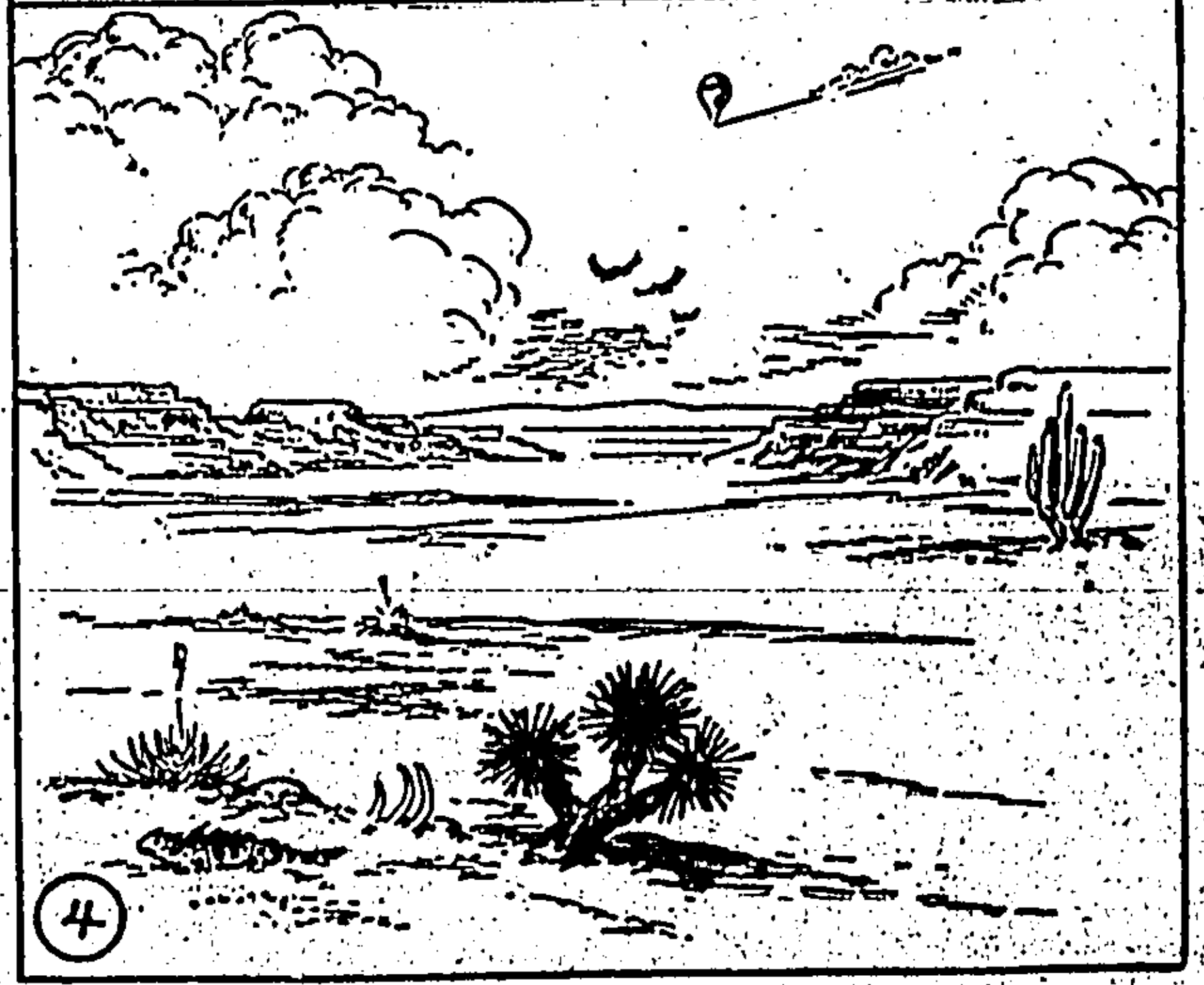
RETURN TO MY CENTURY? YES, ROTA, BUT GOSH — I WOULD LIKE TO SEE A LITTLE MORE OF THIS PREHISTORIC AMERICA BEFORE WE LEAVE IT.



• THIS THE DAWN FINDS THE TRAVELERS IN TIME CROSSING WESTWARD HIGH ABOVE THE GREAT STREAM KNOWN AS THE FATHER OF WATERS.



• HOURS LATER: — THE SCENE HAS CHANGED, LUSH PRAIRIES HAVE GIVEN WAY TO A SEA OF SAND THAT GLEAMS HOTLY FROM HORIZON TO HORIZON — THE GREAT AMERICAN DESERT.



DON'T BE IMPATIENT, ROTA. THERE ARE SOME THINGS I'D LIKE TO FIND OUT — FOR INSTANCE, WHETHER CAMELS REALLY ONCE ROAMED NORTH AMERICA!



BRICK, I SEE A MAN BELOW — HE IS RIDING THE STRANGEST HORSE!



HORSE? HORSE? THERE ARE NO HORSES BUT FLAME IN THIS HALF OF THE WORLD!

A CAMEL? SEE, ROTA? WHAT A DISCOVERY! THIS TRIP HAS ALREADY PAID OFF BIG!

I DON'T UNDERSTAND, BRICK. WHAT DO WE WANT WITH A CAMEL?



NEXT WEEK
PEOPLE OF THE PUEBLO

In The Mailbag RUSTY RILEY

by FRANK GODWIN

NANA RODRIGUES, of Hill-wood Road, Kowloon has written some very nice letters. Yes, we received your stories "Sophie's Ring" and "Mary's Mistake, Nana. You will see the other story in today's issue.

HENRY LITTON and HUGH CHAUN, both of 23 Cumberland Road, Kowloon Torg, would like to correspond with fellow members of the Herald Companions' Club who are interested in collecting stamps.

Be patient just a little while longer, R. WATSON of Kowloon. The H.C.C. certificates are almost ready.

JOHN GARDNER, of Hong Kong, wants to know if she can write about "anything" for the Children's Herald. Yes, John, send in any stories that you have written yourself and we will be very glad to consider printing them — and you then have a chance to win the second Mystery Prize!

Did You Know This?

Ancient, Norsemen believed Odin, their supreme god, created woman from a piece of elm.

Seeds of the carob tree of the Mediterranean are supposed to have set the original jeweller's carat weight.

Early hatched chickens and poult have a tremendous advantage over those hatched late in May or June.

Woodward, Okla., (U.S.A.) was established Sept. 10, 1893, and had a population of 5,000 residents before sundown of the first day of its existence.

SORT OUT THESE JUMBLED WORDS—

What would you like to be when you grow up? How many times have you asked yourself that? This week's Jumbled Words are all professions that you might take up after you have left school. If you cannot get the correct answers, the solution is on Page 4.

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BRAERTSBI RUAOLJITSM
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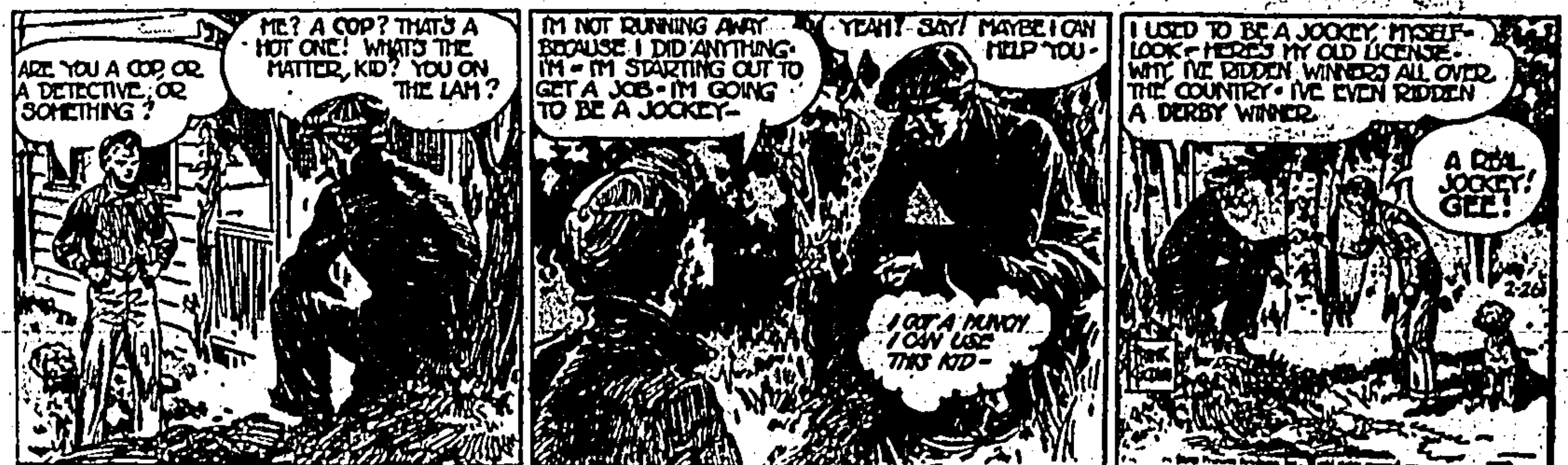
(Solution on Page 4.)

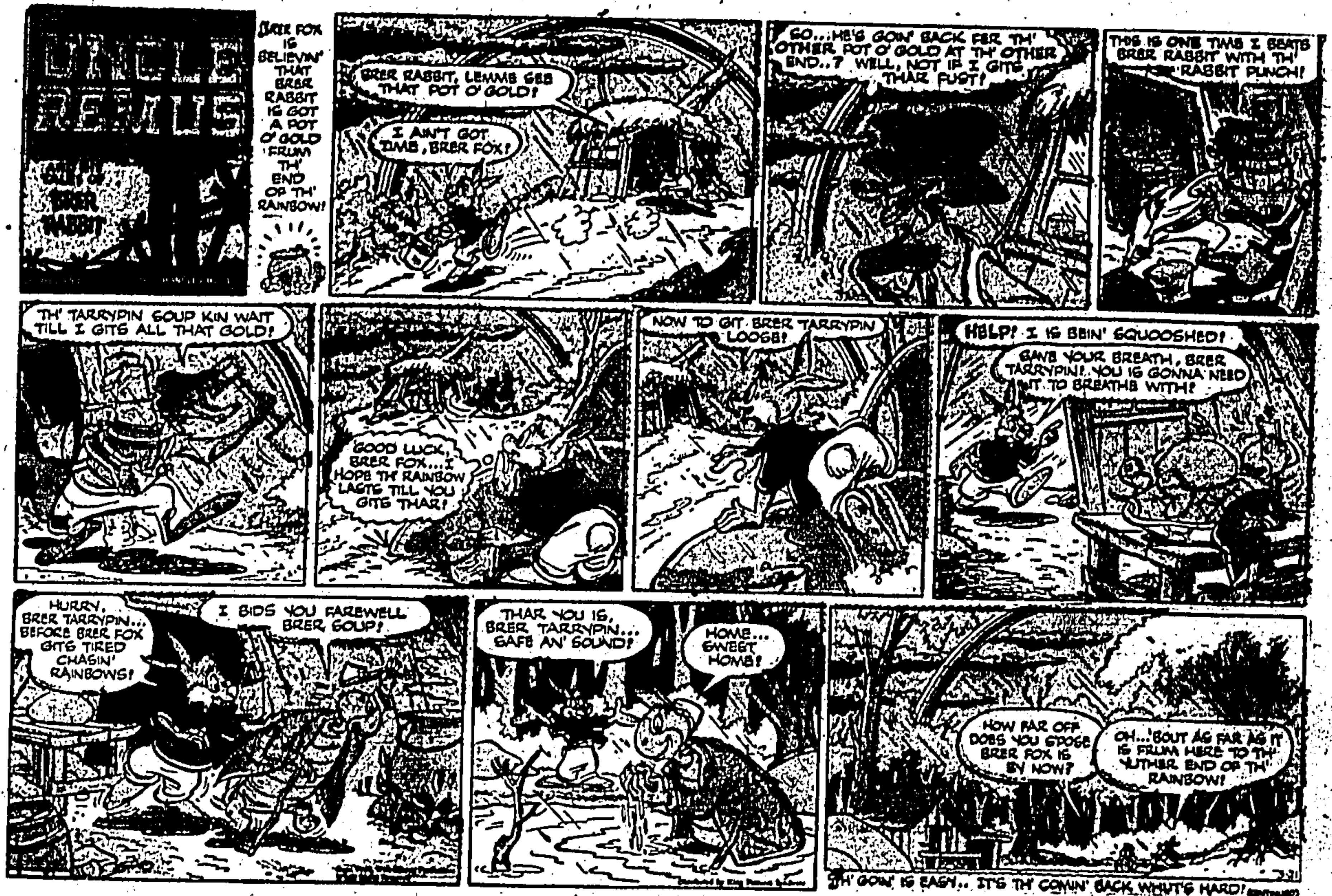
HELIUM (CONT.)

Recently, however, helium within 0.2 per cent of absolute purity has been announced by the United States Bureau of Mines. The new helium, of 99.8 per cent purity, is expected to find its principal usefulness in connection with what is known as shielded-arc welding.

The extra purity of welding-grade helium results from passing helium of commercial grade through refrigerated coconut charcoal in a special separation unit. Most of the impurities of the gas are absorbed by the charcoal.

In shielded-arc welding, non-combustible helium gas is used to form a shield or barrier between the welding arc and the oxygen of the air, preventing oxidation of the heated metal. The new extra-pure helium may make possible the development of new and better welding techniques.





★ Girls of Cliffdale ★

By Marie Marshall

THE WAY OF A TOMBOY

PART XIII

"Your name's Isabel Rawson—and you're called Billy," went on the man, still twirling his rope. "You don't like Cliffdale School. You went out for a long walk to the river and lost your shoes and coat. Then you got on to this boat."

"I was practically forced on to the boat!" retorted Billy angrily. "I'd say I was kidnapped by Olive Sullivan and the gang. And she pretended to be a friend. She was wheeling her bike when I met her. She's just a scheming gipsy!"

"Scheming gipsy! Scheming gipsy!" shouted voice after voice.

Billy leaned over the rail, puzzled, confused and trying to reason. Surely these people were not real gipsies? But what were they doing on the river if they were not the gang Olive had mentioned?

"What have you done with Olive and the rest of 'em?" roared the tall man, shooting his rope in all directions and spinning it into a series of bewildering loops.

"Out with it, or by all the fishes in the sea—ah, gotcha!"

Somewhat that rope had leapt up and fallen around Billy's shoulders. The tomboy, no longer surprised at anything, uttered not a sound. Everything seemed to be merging together—the blue of the sky and river, the colors was one crazy kaleidoscope.

In the midst of it all, she felt a violent tug—and the next instant she was in the water—sinking, sinking, sinking!

Struggling wildly, she rose to the surface, choking and gasping for breath. "Help! Help!" she

spluttered, and her voice sounded very small. She put up one arm and was surprised to find that it was free. The lass—must have slipped off! She wiped her eyes and, treading water, looked round for the punt.

She could not see it.

"Help! Help!" she shouted, feeling sure that she was in the deepest part of the river.

(To be continued)

WORD WISDOM

Resplendent (resplendent): Gorgeously bright, dazzling, magnificent.

Galley (gally): An ancient warship, of the time of the Romans and after, which was fitted with benches laid across. On these benches sat slaves who were chained to big sculls, and they rowed these ships along. These slaves were usually convicts, and that is where the term "galley slave" came from. A galley today also means the kitchen of a ship.

Merry Moments

"Say, ma" protested the small boy, "what's the idea of making me sleep here every night?"

"Ssh, dear," admonished his American mamma. "You have only to sleep in the piano for two more weeks to set up a new record, and then your picture will be in all the papers."

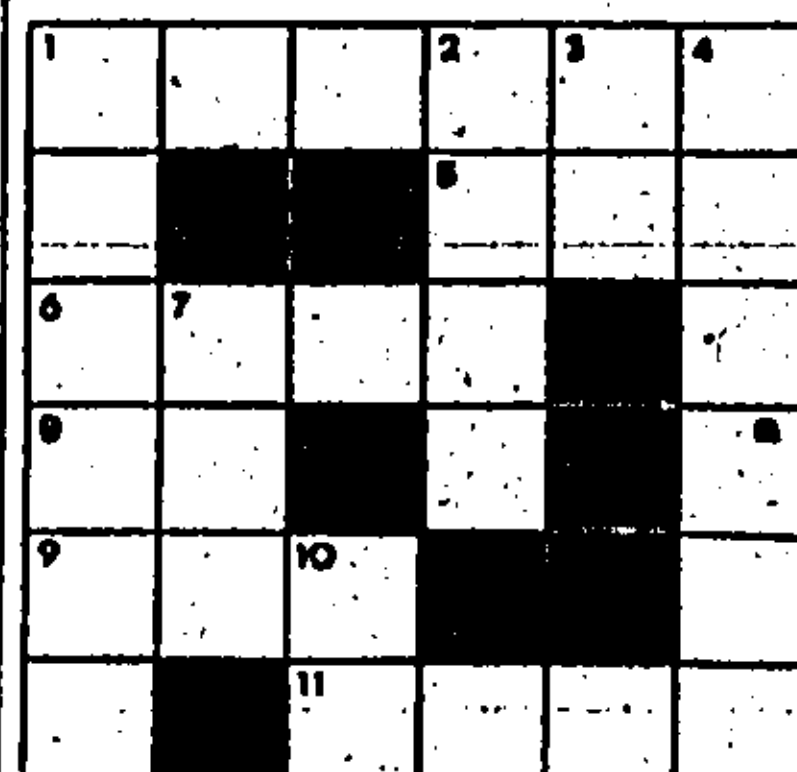
Crossword Solution

Across:—1. Scarce, 5. Ivy, 6. Leaf, 8. ILL, 9. Tie, 11. Less.

Down:—1. Spills, 2. Riff, 3. C.C., 4. Eyries, 7. Ell, 10. El.

S.H. Children Mag. Crossword—3

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Clues

- ACROSS**
1. In short supply.
 2. More than cold.
 3. Found on trees.
 4. International League (abbrev).
 5. Goes with "collar".
 6. Smaller quantity.
- DOWN**
1. Parts.
 2. A break.
 3. Chamber of Commerce (abbrev).
 4. High lifts or nests.
 5. An ancient prophet.
 6. Before M.

LION HUNTING

My friend David and I were hunting in Africa. One morning, without taking any breakfast, David went out for a walk into the jungle.

He was away for a long time, and I was getting rather worried, so I went out to look for him. I found him in the thick jungle, and when I arrived he was being attacked by two lions. David drew his hunting knife and stabbed one of the lions to the heart.

When the other rushed at him he climbed up a tree. It was at this moment I loaded my gun, and, taking careful aim, shot the second lion through the heart.

Sheila's Good Deed

Once upon a time there lived in England a little girl named Sheila. Sheila had a very good heart.

It was the summer holidays, and Sheila was going to stay with her Aunt Daphne at the farm. The train left for her Aunt's farm at 4.30 p.m., but Sheila was there at 4.00 p.m. She had to wait for half an hour before the train went.

In about an hour's time, she reached her Aunt Daphne's farm. Her Aunt was waiting at the gate for her. She was very happy to see Sheila because she knew what a good girl—Sheila was. They both entered the house, talking and laughing merrily.

The next day Sheila decided to go to the grocer's for her Aunt, as she was leaving the farm, she saw a dog with a tin tied to its hind leg. Sheila quickly took it off and threw the tin away. When she stood up again, she was surprised to see her Aunt smiling beside her. The dog belonged to Aunt Daphne, although Sheila had not known until this moment.

When Sheila's Aunt saw what Sheila had done, she told Sheila that she would get a surprise the next day.

On the next day, Sheila saw a puppy at the foot of her bed. It was exactly the same as Aunt Daphne's nice dog, or even nicer. (Nana Rodriguez, of 14 Millwood Road, Kowloon, wins**)

OUR PET

One dull day, on the 25th June, 1944, I was having an afternoon nap when Dorothy, our black cat, jumped on the end of my bed and went to sleep there.

When I awoke, there were two new-born baby kittens! Both of them were striped like a tiger, one of them had a snow white neck and little white paws, as if he were wearing gloves, and the other was just like a tiger, with a long tail.

When they were bigger we played with them, using ping pong balls, and they ran about hitting the balls with their little paws.

But not long after that we had to give away one of the kittens, the one that had white paws and a white neck. Her name was Maryann. We kept Peter. They were sad to leave each other, and Peter was meowing all day long, calling for his sister.

So Peter became our pet cat. He grew bigger every day, and always played with us, and sometimes when my sister or I called him "Peter" he would answer "Meow" and come to us. We looked after him very well. But he did not live for very long, not even one year.

One day he became very ill, and we could see he was dying. He would not eat, but he slept all the time. He was only sick a day.

The next morning was May 14, 1945. I went down to the kitchen to see how he was, but when I felt him he was cold and stiff, and I knew that he was dead. I cried and cried, and told my sisters and family that Peter was dead, and they cried too, because we were very sad.

When we had had breakfast we dug a grave for him, and all of us went out there and buried him. We got a stone, and I wrote some words on it. We were very sad all that day. I think Peter was the best pet cat we ever had.

(Wendy Yeo (11), of 6 Suffolk Road, Kowloon Tong, wins**)

Jumbled Words Answers

Accountant, Barrister, Dentist, Scientist, Journalist, Economist.

David was very glad to climb down the trees and come back with me to the camp.

Coralle Gilbert (18) of 214 Cheung Sha Wan Road, Hong Kong, wins**)

JULY 25, 1948.

SUNDAY HERALD MAGAZINE SECTION.

Page 5

FRENCH NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATED IN HONG KONG

The Bastille, the largest of the political prisons in Paris, fell to the mobs storming it on July 14, 1789. French remembrance of this victory over oppression is in their French National Day.

RIGHT: M. M. R. E. Jobez and Mme. Jobez standing at the head of the stairs to welcome guests. M. Jobez is the Consul for France in Hong Kong. (All photographs on this page by Francis Wu).



LONG LIVE FRANCE: Waiting for the toast to France is the large gathering assembled in the "Grippe" of the Hong Kong Hotel for the French National Day cocktail party.



FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: Mr. C.L. Gregory, Mme. M. Champagne, Mrs. Blau, Mr. L. Blau, Mr. K. Caudron, taken at the French National Day party.



A GROUP of guests at the cocktail party on "Bastille Day."



THREE—AND ONE MAKES FOUR: Mrs. Arthur Woo, Mrs. R.D. Oliver, Mrs. A.J.R. Moss, and Mr. G.S. Kwok, who seems interested in something beyond our ken.



CONSUL AND VICE-CONSUL: M. A. Brugere and Mme. Brugere standing with M. and Mme. Jobez during the party.



ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR: Sir Alexander and Lady Grantham being greeted by Miss Kan at the opening of the Chinese opera, "Wealth Wins a Woman's Heart." The opera proceeds went to the funds of the Women's Auxiliary of the Hong Kong Society for the Protection of Children. (Francis Wu).



PATRONESS AND CHAIRMAN: Lady Grantham, patroness of the Society for the Protection of Children, and the Society's chairman, Mrs. Lee Hah Liang, shown in picture on right at the Chinese opera. (Francis Wu).



MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE and programme sellers who helped to make "Wealth Wins a Woman's Heart" a success. (Francis Wu)



EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS: Mrs. R.D. Oliver chatting with Lady Grantham at the exhibition of her paintings in the Gloucester Hotel. Rear Admiral Oliver is on the right. (Francis Wu)

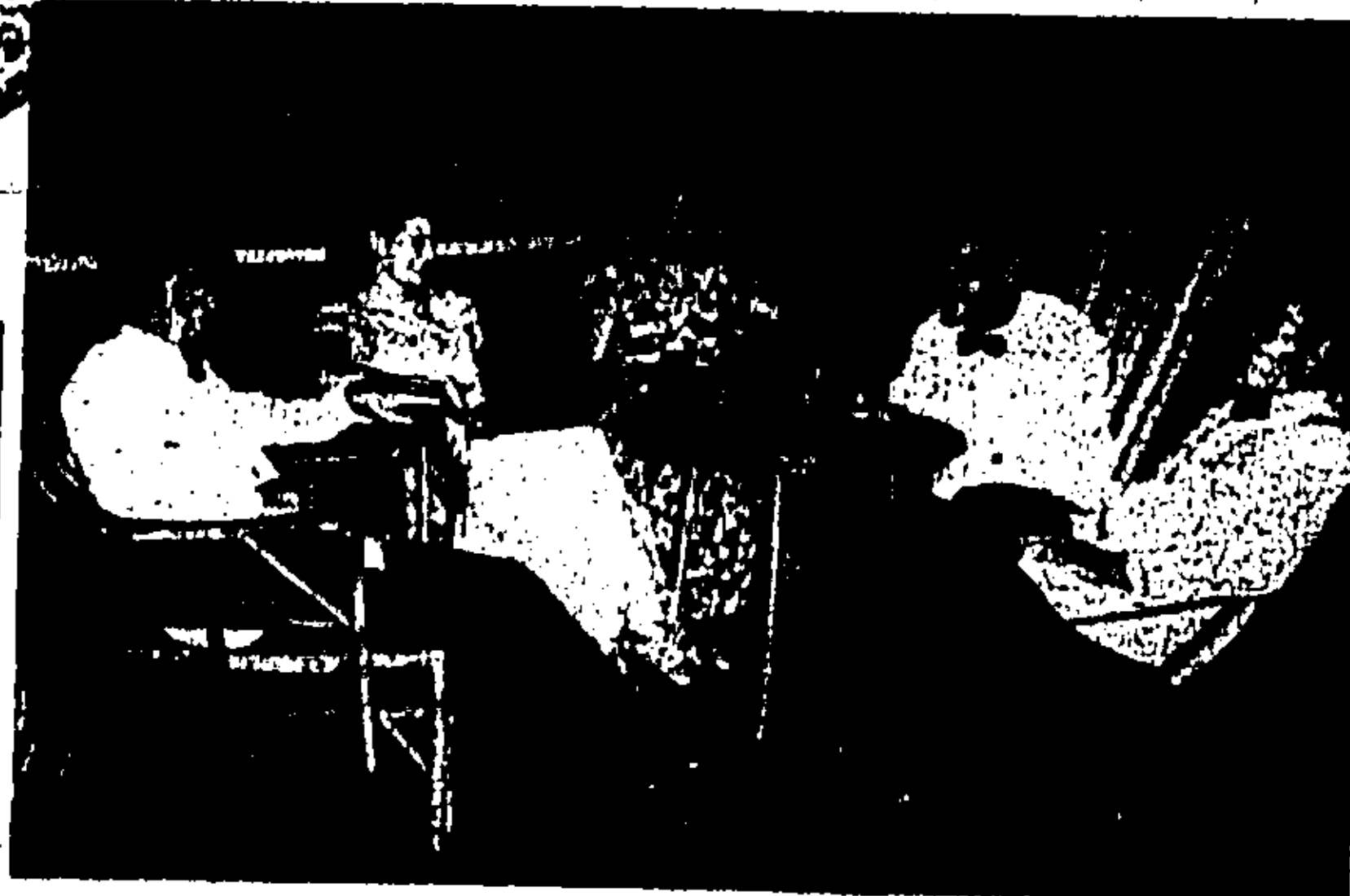




COCKTAIL PARTY given by Mr. J.W. Harper, owner's representative of the Pacific Far East Lines, and Mrs. Harper, to the visiting Shriners, as well as local residents. The Shriners arrived in the Colony by the President Wilson on Friday, July 16. (China Mail Photographs)



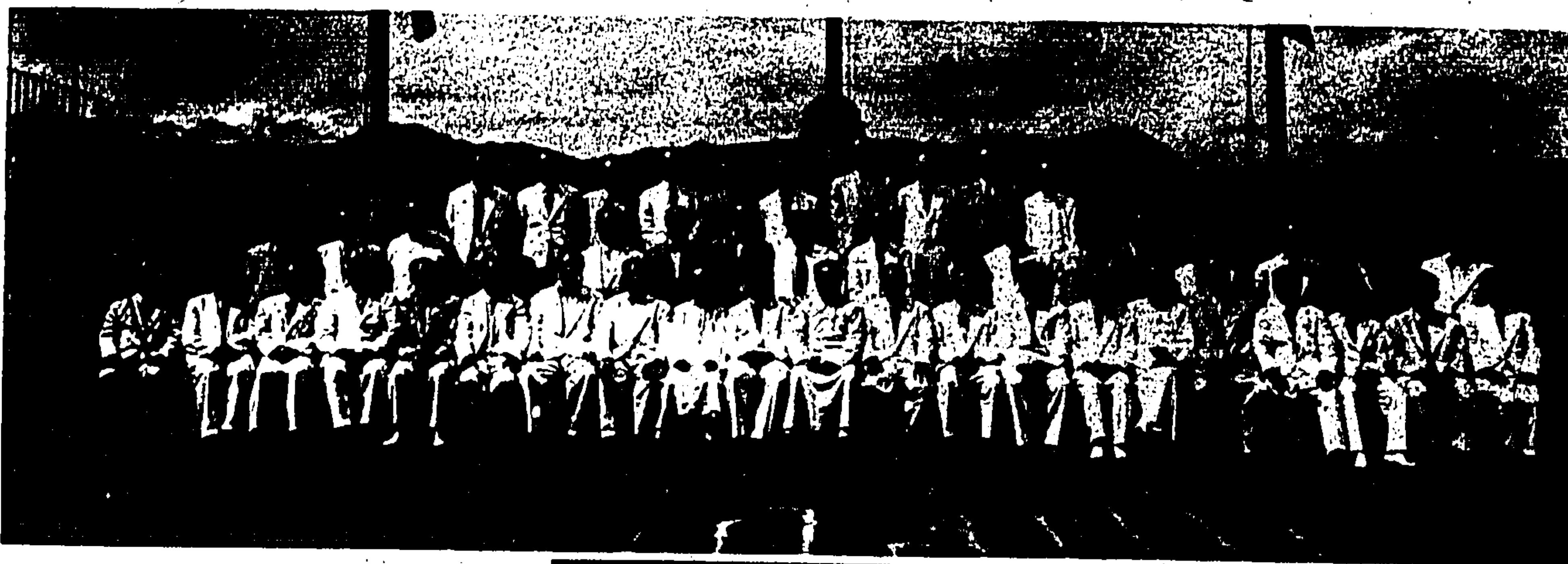
GAY PARTY at the R.H.K.V.C. dance.—This table was near the windows, the breeze gave some relief from the stifling heat inside. (Golden Studio)



AND THIS TABLE was outside, which was even better. The July 17 dance was the last until the summer is over. (Golden Studio)



A GOLDEN STUDIO photograph of the crowded dance-floor of the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club during the dance on July 17.



LATEST PICTURE of the Executive Directors and supervisors of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Hong Kong.
(Sun Ying Ming).

DOCTOR WEDS: Dr. and Mrs. Lee Hong-ming (in picture on right) with their attendants after the ceremony at St. Teresa's Church on July 16. From left to right are: Miss Betty Becker (Maid of Honour), Miss Elizabeth Leung Ling-kam (bridemaid), the bride and groom, Dr. Chan Kwong-fook (best man) and Dr. Choy. (China Mail).



TWINS WITH BUT A SINGLE THOUGHT: Ellen (right) and Hsley (left), the 21-months old twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Musty, slept comfortably while the "China Mail" photographer took this picture. Mr. Musty is with the F.O.O., Naval Dockyard.



ACCOUNTANCY CLASS: Group photograph taken at the recent party held at the Golden City restaurant by Mr. C.A. Figueiredo's Accountancy Class. Mr. Figueiredo is seated in the front row, centre.

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EVERY
WEDNESDAY
★

Health Page

Pellet That May Change A Continent

"The resources of the Commonwealth could be developed faster than hitherto," said Dr. Dalton the other day.

Geoffrey Jenkins, a South African, reveals the great part medical science is playing in the development of the untapped resources of Africa.

A little white pellet made in Manchester, no bigger than a pea, may transform a continent.

The drug is Paludrine, and the continent Africa.

A vast tract of fertile mosquito-infested land—now so deadly to humans because of the fatal malaria and black-water fevers—will be redeemed.

The secret? Paludrine...the drug which is proving the answer to malaria.

Huge Potential

In Rhodesia there is an area about the size of England along the Sabi river and within its catchment area in which is contemplated a scheme to rival the Tennessee Valley Authority of the United States.

A beginning has been made with irrigation dams and canals in the Sabi, mainly through the drive of an American, Mr. W. Alvord, a former lay missionary.

Only the Africans dare venture into this region, haunt of hippopotami and lions, because they are more immune

to malaria than the white man and can stand the heat better.

Even they suffer, and so only a little land is under irrigation, but yet it is making 20,000 Africans rich.

The Sabi grows as it nears its junction with the Limpopo near the Rhodesian-Mozambique-Transvaal border, but its farther reaches are low-lying, inaccessible, and woody undeveloped.

In these areas there are large mineral deposits and the production potential is enormous.

Malaria, too, has its hegemony over the whole of the southern part of Rhodesia. Anywhere where the altitude is less than 4,000ft., and in the wet months from mid-October to early April, it is dangerous to venture into the country from the towns without elaborate precautions.

Paludrine, at a cost of about half a crown per head per year, will do away with all this.

Before venturing on a large scale importation of the drug, the Southern Rhodesian Government decided to try out its efficacy in a big experiment.

From his headquarters in Salisbury, the capital, the experiment was carried out during the past wet season by Dr. Dyson Blair, formerly in command of the School of Tropical Hygiene in the Middle East during the war, and part discoverer of a remarkable cure for the tropical disease known as Bilzias, another scourge in Rhodesia.

Tests With Patients

I was with him when he opened the first consignment of 6,000 tablets on its arrival from Manchester. These he sent to his regional medical officers of health at Ndanga, a tiny spot with only a police station and a kaffir store to boast of, in the heart of the Port Victoria malaria belt.

Some of these tablets were distributed to 75 Europeans in an area of bush and wilderness half the size of Wales.

Other tablets were distributed to the general hospital in Salisbury, where, of every two malaria patients, one was given paludrine and the other the conventional remedies. A detailed chart was kept of the course of the disease in all cases. Paludrine showed a remarkable supremacy.

Up till now big irrigation projects have brought with them the deadly anophelene mosquito. Her day is done, and huge areas will be developed—and the plans and the man with the vision are there.

Not only will Rhodesia benefit but other extensive tracts of South, East and Central Africa. One thing it will do is to render safe the great area where ground nuts are being grown to break Britain's vegetable oil shortage.

Dr. Blair told me: "We'll take all the paludrine we can get." And we, in Rhodesia, will welcome all he can take. Paludrine means wealth, prosperity and development to us. Paludrine has won for the Empire an Empire within the Empire.

Paludrine was produced by British chemical experts who developed a discovery first made by a team of I.C.I. experts in Blackley, Manchester, in 1943.

The team was Dr. F. H. S. Curd and Dr. F. L. Rose, chemists, and Dr. D. G. Davey, biologist.

Until recent years the only drug of any real value in the control of malaria was quinine.

Research—chemists for 35 years sought to make chemical compounds of their own design to combat malaria. There emerged only two of any value—pamaquin and mepacrine—discovered in 1920 and 1930.

Mepacrine, much superior to pamaquin for human treatment, was of great service during the war, particularly when the Japs seized the quinine-producing areas of the East Indies.

But neither quinine nor mepacrine met the three requirements of the perfect anti-malarial drug.

The perfect drug—for which chem-

NEW MALARIA TREATMENT

The successful use of tetanus toxoid by a Filipino expert in the treatment of malaria is reported by the "Scotsman".

The journal's Scientific Correspondent writes that although the drugs atabrine and chloroquine have had profound effects in malarial areas and the seven-day treatment can sterilise the blood, patients suffer from relapses of an average interval of 115 days when further treatment becomes necessary.

To increase the free period from 115 to 315 days marks a step forward in combatting the disease. This has come about by the discovery of Dr. E. Y. Garcia, senior malarialogist at Laguna, Republic of the Philippines, who encountered an unexpected effect with tetanus toxoid when he treated a soldier who also had malaria and discovered that both infections had disappeared.

The first injection is a so-called knock-out dose of atabrine and chloroquine tablets which kills 50 per cent. of the parasites within 24 hours. Tablets are then given at five hour intervals for seven days. This treatment sterilises the blood of the patient. At the end of the seven-day treatment one c.c. of tetanus toxoid is given by injection and this repeated three weeks later with the result that the relapse rate drops from 80 per cent. to 9.5 per cent, and to an average interval of 315 days, which shows that the antilapse activity of combined basic and tetanus toxoid treatment is three times that of atabrine or chloroquine.

There is no doubt, continues the correspondent, that tetanus toxoid exerts an anti-relapse effect in malaria but it is uncertain what stage of the parasite is susceptible to toxic action. The sensitivity of the body mechanism to immunising substances is well known, which is why the doses of tetanus toxoid were spaced at intervals of three weeks—higher doses destroy the efficiency of the natural system. Tetanus toxoid in fact serves as a more stimulant to the operation of the intricate body system of cellular immunological mechanisms. (L.F. 463A)

ists had searched so long—had for:

- (1) Act as a preventive
 - (2) Control the symptoms of the patient
 - (3) Prevent relapses.
- Quinine and mepacrine proved most valuable for the second purpose, but only partly succeeded in the first, since they merely prevented, in the best circumstances, symptoms from developing.

New Discovery

Frequently a small number of parasites still remained alive in the infected patient, and it had been common for such a patient to develop malaria some time after leaving the malaria-infested region.

During 1943 the I.C.I. research workers at Blackley discovered the existence of anti-malarial activity in a class of compounds hitherto unexplored for this purpose.

Their work led to the discovery of paludrine—a compound which marks a fresh turning-point on the road to the conquest of malaria.

Malaria has caused more deaths than war, and more suffering than any other disease known to medical science. It affects 300,000,000 of the people of the world, causing death of some 3,000,000 annually, and it has wiped out entire armies.

Large Exports

Paludrine has been on general sale in this country since last November, but experts advise that malaria sufferers should take the course under medical supervision.

Paludrine is colourless and does not produce the yellowing effect encountered in most cases treated with mepacrine.

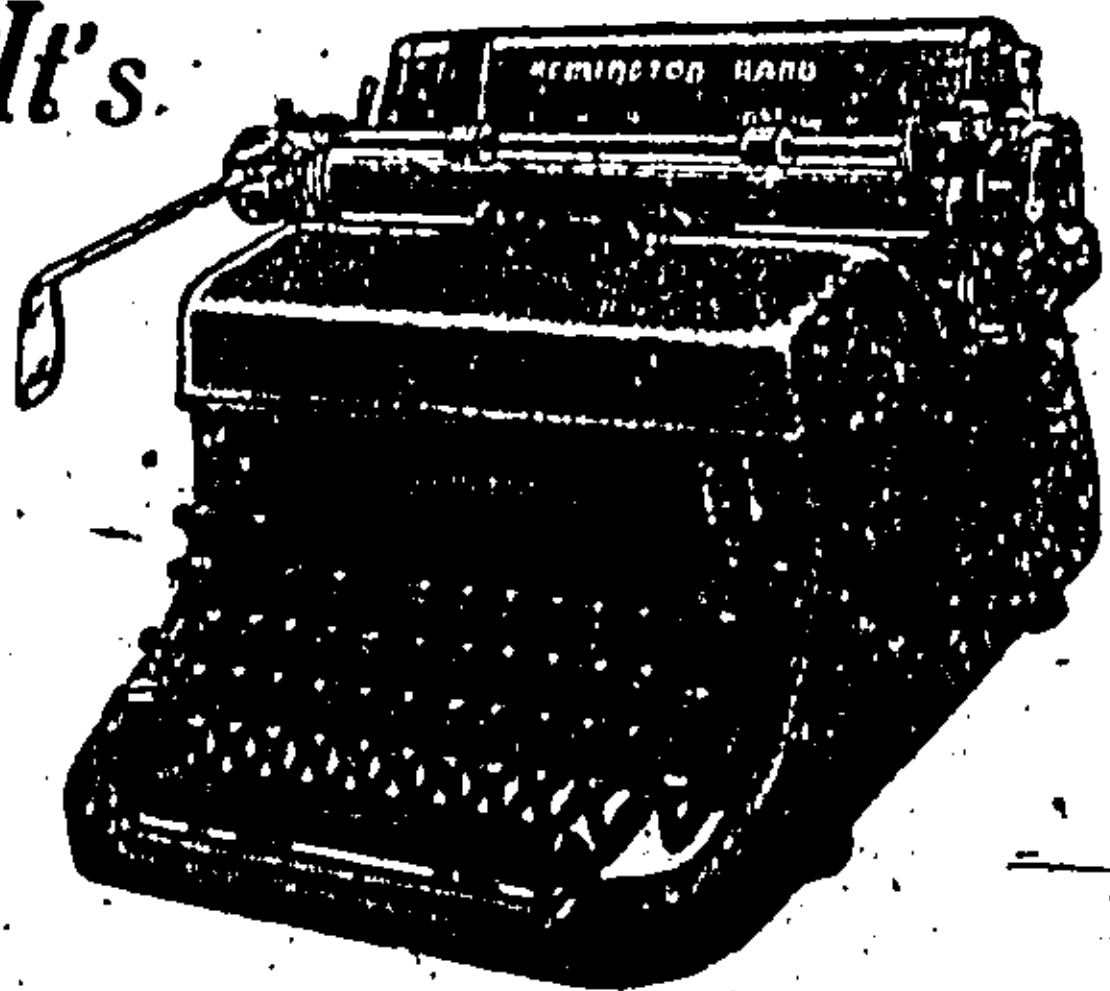
It is much more powerful in its action, one part of paludrine being equivalent to at least three parts of mepacrine or ten parts of quinine.

The drug is now being exported in large quantities to malaria-infested countries.

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Listening-Post

English-language programmes and news from the B.B.C. in London can be heard in Hong Kong on the following stations:—
(All times given below are local Summer Time).

B.B.C. LONDON	
(GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE)	
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	15.64 metres
7.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.	15.82 metres
10.00 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.	16.84 metres
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	16.82 metres
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	16.86 metres
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	16.86 metres
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	16.86 metres
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	15.92 metres
7.00 p.m. to 2.00 a.m.	16.84 metres
	15.92 metres

News Bulletin are broadcast at 10.00 a.m., 12.00 p.m., 1.15 p.m. (dictation speed), 3.00 p.m., 4.00 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 12.00 p.m., 1.00 a.m. on the wavelengths indicated above.

Relays of news broadcasts from the B.B.C. in London, as well as other English-language programmes, can be heard by listeners over the following stations:—

RADIO BEAC Ceylon	
15.84 metres	15.82 metres
21.81 metres	21.82 metres
16.86 metres	

News relays may be heard at the following times:—5.00 p.m. and 1.00 a.m. from Monday to Friday and also at 10.00 a.m. on Saturday and Sunday on the wavelengths indicated above.

RADIO SINGAPORE	
44.81 metres	25.575 metres
30.98 metres	19.61 metres

OLYMPIC GAMES

The Eastern Service will have its own commentators for the Olympic Games. The report in English will be given each day at 12.00 p.m. to 12.15 p.m. by Maurice Edelman, all-round sportsman who now combines professional football with welfare work in a factory. In addition to these regular reports Professor G. D. Sondhi, the only Indian member of the International Olympic Executive, will broadcast in English his comments on the Games on Sundays, June 1, 8, and 15, and Tuesdays, August 3 and 10, at 12.15 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. On Friday, July 30, at 11.30 p.m. in the BBC's 'London Mirror' space, there will be a feature called 'Focus on the Olympic Games' by A. Burgess.

CONGRESS OF UNIVERSITIES. A congress of Universities of the Empire is being held at Oxford, and the University will be entertaining a large number of particularly distinguished guests throughout the week of July 19-23. The guests are representatives—vice-chancellors, principals, professors—of universities and university colleges in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India and Pakistan, Malta, Singapore, and Trinidad.

During the congress there will be a full programme of debates and discussions on matters of close interest to the highest educational authorities in Britain and overseas, and a series of six programmes, bringing these distinguished visitors to the BBC microphone, has been arranged for broadcasting in the overseas services during the three weeks following the congress.

General Overseas: Friday, 10.45 p.m.

Sunday, July 25.

Eastern Service
P.M.
11.30 RADIO DRAMA—John Clements in 'THE KINGMAKER' (Part 2) by Margaret Luce Adapted for broadcasting by Mollie Greenhalgh
General Overseas Service

A.M.
10.00 THE NEWS
10.10 HOME NEWS FROM BRITAIN
10.15 RING UP THE CURTAIN—BBC Theatre Orchestra, Conductor: Walter Goehr, Elisabeth Schwarzkopf (soprano), Murray Dickson (tenor)
P.M.

12.15 SONGTIME, with Eva Becko and Archie Lewis, accompanied by Sidney Bright and his String Sextet
1.30 BRITISH CONCERT HALL—Conducted and presented by Charles Groves, BBC Northern Orchestra, Narrator: Robert Maraden, Ballet-Checkmate (Arthur Bliss)

B.B.C. Highlights

3.45 ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA—A summary of the third day's play
4.00 THE NEWS
4.10 HOME NEWS FROM BRITAIN
4.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE
5.30 SUNDAY SERVICE from a London Studio, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Donald O. Soper, M.A.; hymns by the BBC Singers
6.00 LISTENERS' CHOICE
6.30 GIRL GUIDES EMPIRE RANGER WEEK: A world-wide radio picture of Girl Guides Ranger Week celebrations in Australia, Canada, South Africa, Bermuda, Ceylon, and Great Britain, with greetings from H.R.H. The Princess Royal and Lady Baden-Powell

10.15 SWEET SERENADE—Peter Yorke and his Concert Orchestra
11.00 RADIO NEWSREEL
11.15 BBC NORTHERN ORCHESTRA—Conductor: Charles Groves
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11.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

11

YOU AND YOUR DIET

Have you tried dehydrated sprog yet, the new imported mystery food that all dockers love to carry? It's clean! It's tempting! It's queer!

Some say that sprog is a tasty fossilised form of edible peat, found only in the petrified forests of Mexico. Others say that it is compressed crocodiles' tails from the upper reaches of the Nile, or laminated porridge. Be it what it may, doctors recommend it.

Sprog is rich in the ancient bone-building Vitamin Y, which scientists now think gave to pre-historic monsters their vast unwieldy bodies. It is not only a drug and a medicine, but it is roughage.

DO IT THIS WAY

Sprog Broth or Trifle Bon Surprise (Tastes like preserved horseflesh)

Separate the sprog from the tin and break it up into small handy pieces with a pestle. Remove any knots and place the remainder in a fish kettle containing a little haddock water. Stew briskly until it assumes the consistency of very thick cocoa. If it doesn't assume the consistency of very thick cocoa before the electric current is "shed," then add very thick cocoa. Flavour to taste with vanilla essence, margarine, garlic, blotter paste, or cheese, and serve in soup plates in a dim light.

Issued by the Lane Norcott Food Advice Bureau, Dept. K, Room 504, Grosvenor, Stomach Out of Order, Auntie Tumble's worry corner.

Auntie Tumble's Worry Corner

Can you help me in my problem of keeping quack while politicians are yapping at me over the radio?

I am 75 years of age, arrive home from my work at the foundry at 6.45, have a shrimp tea, which I make for myself, and then settle down comfortably with my feet on the mantelpiece to be entertained by the comics. Almost at once some dratted politician comes on the air and proceeds to bore the state off me, which isn't what I pay my licence fee for by a long chalk.

The next thing I know is that it is morning again, and there I am, fully dressed and all ready to go off to the foundry like a god refreshed.

I lost my wife some years ago during a party broadcast. She was there when it started, but when I regained consciousness she had gone. I haven't seen hair or feather of her since. — RIP VAN WINKLE.

What help do you need, you oaf? You seem to be perfectly equipped for the battle of life.

B.B.C. Highlights

(Continued from Page 10)

General Overseas Service

A.M.

10.00 THE NEWS

10.10 HOME NEWS FROM BRITAIN

10.15 PLEASURE PARADE. Introduced by Lionel Gamlin

11.45 THE OLYMPIC GAMES. A report

P.M.

12.15 BBC MIDLAND LIGHT ORCHESTRA. Conductor: Gilbert Vinter

1.30 Elsie and Doris Waters on Tour with 'GERT AND DAISY'S WORKING PARTY'. Introducing this week's guest artists: Payne and Hilliard, also local talent from Manchester. At the pianos, Eric James and George Myddleton

2.45 DERBYSHIRE v. AUSTRALIA. Cricket. A summary

3.30 CALLING ALL SPORTSMEN

6.00 THROUGH THE LOOKING-GLASS. From the book by Lewis Carroll. 4. The Lion and the Unicorn and the White Knight

9.10 GLAMORGANSHIRE v. AUSTRALIA. A commentary by Alan McGilvray from Swansea

11.00 SATURDAY SPORT. Including commentaries on the Olympic Games and Cricket: Glamorganshire v. Australia. (Programme announcements included at a suitable time)

New Books

Mr. Brandel Has Made His Mark

The appearance of that mysterious phenomenon The-Book-I-Couldn't-Put-Down is announced at regular intervals by my more enthusiastic fellow-critics.

They speak of this rare work as of a kind of literary Tar Baby, from whose grasp, after a preliminary prod, they found it impossible to free themselves.

Few modern books — certainly few modern novels — have ever mastered me so completely or held me so successfully, but some books, I am prepared to admit, have a degree of adhesiveness quite unknown to others.

This week, for instance, a new American story, The Ides of Summer — classified by its author, Marc Brandel, as "A Low Fantasy" — managed to keep me alert and amused until an inconveniently late hour.

A remarkably ingenious piece of fiction, fresh, lively, uninhibited, it contains echoes of earlier writers, but strikes on the whole an entirely new note.

"The Ides of Summer," I believe, is a first novel, and if the novelist can maintain his present standard of performance there is no doubt that he will go far.

Some Mixture!

Meanwhile, how to describe his narrative? Imagine a story about wartime New York which is part thriller, part satirical extravaganza, part social comedy: a book which includes a hint of the Aldous-Huxley who wrote "Crome Yellow," suggestions of the Norman Douglas who gave us "South Wind," an occasional reminiscence of Thomas Love Peacock, combined with a faint flavouring of over-all absurdity that seems to have been borrowed from the Marx Brothers.

It is also a skit — intentionally and admittedly — on "The Bridge of San Luis Rey."

Seven characters are going to their doom: Trill, a disipated English artist whose conscience torments him because he failed to return to England in 1939; a 20th-century Miss Hovenden and her pursuing mother; a worried middle-aged delinquent; a sort of contemporary Lady of Shalott, whose magical mirror has just been smashed to smithereens; a young woman with a mission and a thirst; and a woolly-headed Irish adventurer, trailing behind him voluminous clouds of Celtic stuff-and-nonsense.

We watch them wobbling towards their predestined end, observe their paths converging and crossing, and see the separate threads of self-interest they each of them follow becoming hopelessly entangled, as they flit hither and thither across New York one cheerless rainy summer's day.

And all the time their destiny awaits them — destiny with a white face and a large black pistol — in the little house on 81st Street.

Does this sound funny? I am obliged to agree it doesn't. Please take my word for it, then, that the impression made by "The Ides of Summer" is both macabre and comic, that each character stands out from the page, and that Marc Brandel is a satirist who, when he launches his shafts, seldom fails to score a bull's-eye.

Said The Sailor...

Take this glimpse of an argumentative, patriotic, slightly tipsy British sailor:

"Look, you can hit me if you like, Trill, but I'll tell you something else

about England. England is an occupied country just as much as France or Norway or India. It's occupied by the upper classes'....

"Aw, that's Communist talk," the other told him, finishing his beer with a slight shudder. "Excuse me."

"Communist talk," he repeated loudly.... weaving back to his seat, 'you can feed that stuff to the lower classes if you like, but....' He hesitated a moment as though wondering whether to let Trill in on some tremendous secret. 'My father's a milkman,' he finished confidentially, 'not a working man.'

A good deal of our national odr ity — and, perhaps, of our national strength — seems to be summed up in the last sentence.

Quick Looks

Two Lovely Beasts, by Liam O'Flaherty. (Gollancz, 9s. 6d.)

Twenty vigorous stories by a gifted Irish writer. Writing is good and the national flavour strong. If it's a flavour you appreciate, you are bound to enjoy the book.

Caroline Norton, by Alice Acland (Constable, 16s.)

Maupassant wrote a story called "Useless Beauty"; it would have been an appropriate sub-title to this biography of Mrs. Norton, the beautiful granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, whose charm availed her nothing and whose intelligence was largely thrown away in useless endless hackwork.

Yet her character commands sympathy, and her tale was worth retelling. Alice Acland has told it simply and clearly.

Murray's Buckinghamshire Guide, edited by John Belpeman and John Piper. (Murray, 15s.)

The first of a series of illustrated guides to the architectural background of the English counties. An admirable piece of contemporary book-production. Fine plates, accompanied by informative and entertaining letterpress.

Wives and Daughters, by Mrs. Gaskell. The Chiltern Library. (John Lehmann, 10s. 6d.)

Mrs. Gaskell stands high in the second rank of renowned Victorian novelists. A distinguished modern novelist, Rosamond Lehmann, relaunches Mrs. Gaskell's masterpiece with an interesting foreword.

London's Place In The Sun

There is no reason why London should not be the biggest post-graduate medical school in the world.

This statement was made by Lord Addison, Lord Privy Seal, when opening the Empire Medical Advisory Bureau last week.

The Bureau has been set up by the British Medical Association who have also made a grant of £5,000. It will provide a welcome for visiting practitioners and students from overseas with personal and advisory services.

In the course of his speech at the opening ceremony, Lord Addison stated, "London should be the biggest post-graduate school in the world. There is no reason why not for no other city has such ability to impart medical knowledge."

TO GO OR NOT TO GO...

by GRAHAM STANFORD

What's it to be—Stop, Go, or Caution—in this business of emigration from Britain?

More than 210,000 Britons have left the British Isles for the Empire in the past two years, and the flow gets faster. At home a working army of 20,350,000 can't produce enough to get us out of the "red."

Yet the talk grows daily of mass migration; of taking whole communities and planting them out in the Commonwealth countries.

Australia says she wants 20,000,000 settlers; Canada talks in terms of another 12,000,000; South Africa says there's almost no limit to the right type of white settler.

Between Two Trails

So what's to be done? Shall Britons stay at home and work their way out of crisis and austerity, or is the Empire trail the way to new prosperity and security for Britain and the Commonwealth?

So far the British Government doesn't seem able to make up its mind. It says it wants to "encourage" and "facilitate" the flow of emigrants. But in the next breath it "reserves the right" to control the departure of highly skilled workers. On the long term idea of mass migration it will not yet commit itself.

Mindful of the labour shortage, politicians and economists of the "Stick to Britain" school vigorously reject the theory that a balanced group of 10,000,000 people should set sail for the Dominions in the next 25 years.

Already, they contend, Britain has given men and money maybe too freely to the Commonwealth. Australia took nearly 25,000 emigrants last year and another 50,000 will follow this year. Their present yearly target is 70,000.

Another 25,000 have gone to South Africa; about 100,000 would like to go.

In the past two years Canada has taken close on 100,000 and the rush of applicants still goes on.

New Zealand has accounted for more than 1,200 emigrants under her assisted schemes, and about 12,000 Britons have left home for East and West Africa, the Rhodesias, Jamaica, and Hong Kong.

But believers in mass migration say that all this is only playing with the problem; that this "trickle" just goes to point the future trend.

"...Or Else Invaders"

Cries Mr. Arthur A. Calwell, inquisious Australian Immigration Minister: "I want 20,000,000 people in Australia, and I want to see them in my lifetime."

"If we don't populate Australia quickly with people of our own stock and Europeans of our choice we may get our 20,000,000 sooner than we think — 20,000,000 invaders."

A high official of the South Africa Government in London said: "It's obvious that the African continent has now become a strategic base in the defence of the Commonwealth. If we are to develop it we must have men who are willing to work and women who don't mind a little sacrifice so that their men may work."

Debates in the House of Commons on the subject have gone backwards and forwards, but no Minister has yet come forward with a flat, frank statement of policy on future mass migration.

But no one can doubt that the time is coming when we MUST make up our minds about it.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE

Free Ambulance Service

Hong Kong: Tel. 26093

Kowloon: Tel. 50900



Lane Norcott

Come to Britain
Little citizens and citizenesses, who fear that all the old jolly pomps and ceremonies beloved by a more robust age have been forever supplanted by an occasional glimpse of Mr. Attlee's bowler hat may take heart from the following news item:

"Inspectors dressed in peaked caps with gold badges and armed with little brass rulers recently called on Norfolk fishmongers to warn them that if they were found in possession of a crab below the statutory size of 4½ in., the Eastern Sea Fisheries Joint Committee would take proceedings against them."

Ah, Elinor, Elinor! What a theme is this for one of those exciting running commentaries in "Progress Report," which, even more than our unique licensing laws, are an irresistible inducement to wealthy Americans to come to this little island workhouse to spend their dollars! Thus, child:

"We are now taking you to the Fish Market, King's Lynn, to hear an eyewitness account of the Crab Measuring. Over to King's Lynn."

"Hullo, everybody! This is Billington Dullby speaking to you from the Fish Market, King's Lynn. From where I am sitting below the Official Measurer's Ring I have a really magnificent view of this typically English scene. The whole Fish Market is literally seething with officials in peaked caps, armed with brass rulers! They are of course, the dread inspectors of the Eastern Sea Fisheries Crab-Measuring Corps."

"And now here come the wretched fishmongers with their crabs to be measured! They are being marched into the Fish Market by a smart young sergeant of the Secret Crab Police! They are—"

"Oh, I say! One of them has already been pounced upon by an inspector and thrown to the ground! He is struggling violently, but nine official searchers are holding him down! Ah, they've caught him! Rash fellow, he was trying to hide a 3½ in. crab in his hat! If you will stand by for a moment, I will try to give you his name. Can you see who he is, Mac? (I rather think it is Joe Booper, of 103, West-street, Billington. Striped blue apron and Panama hat.) Yes, you're quite right Mac! It is Booper!"

"They are forcibly dragging him up to the Grand Stand now, where he will be publicly frowned upon by Dalnty, Dr. Summerskill himself! Yes, there he goes cringing to his ruin in only 1 min. 42sec! A really smart piece of work by the inspectors!"

"And now until 3.30 when we shall be bringing you more exciting incidents from the Crab Measuring, we are returning you to the studio to hear a record of Elgar's 'Land of Hope and Glory,' played by the massed brass bands of the National Crab Board."

You see, Elinor? We often say that one half of the world doesn't know how the other half lives today. Or even why, we sometimes think.

The most unprovocative question of the week
"Why do people never discuss Mr. Attlee?"—A Political Writer in the Sunday Press.

The News in Headlines
(CLASSIFIED FOR THE
PUZZLED FOREIGNER)
The Supernatural and the Ghostly
"DOOMED VALLEY FIGHTS
FOR LIFE"

"BOYS GROW OWN FOOD,
COOK THEMSELVES"

Conundrum Shifter
"TROOP MOVES RIDDLE."
Healthy Elevators
"MAN IN LIFT WELL."
Lovely Military Rubbish Heaps
"WAR OFFICE PLAN TO REOPEN"

SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1948.

Over to You

NEWS QUIZ

1. What country won the King's Prize and the National Rifle Association Gold Medal at the Bisley championships? These triumphs make the winners virtually the rifle-shooting champions of the Empire.
2. The Olympic torch is kindled by sunlight and carried by runners to the scene of the Olympic Games. Where does this traditional relay begin?
3. The grave of one of the most famous of English sportsmen was practically neglected this week, on the centenary of his birth. One wreath was laid, however, from a people who were his sporting antagonists. Who was he?
4. Three very worried Military Governors met this week in Berlin to try to find some solution to the Berlin blockade. They were the British, American and French Governors—can you name two of them (three, if you can)?
5. Mr. William Z. Foster and 11 of his friends were indicted this week by a U.S. grand jury—on what charge and why?
6. The Fourth Test is interesting,

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

1. Poetry was originally intended to be sung to the strains of musical instruments. To what instrument was lyric poetry meant to be sung?
2. Maxim Gorky's birthplace, when he was born, was called Nizhni Novgorod. What is it called today?
3. Try this one for size: What is histrionic art?
4. Query: Who is regarded as the patron saint of married women? (Men don't need one.)
5. You shouldn't have to think for very long about this one! Under what sovereign was Benjamin Disraeli Prime Minister of England?
6. Just what is a campanile?
7. What did William Gladstone consider "The most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man?"

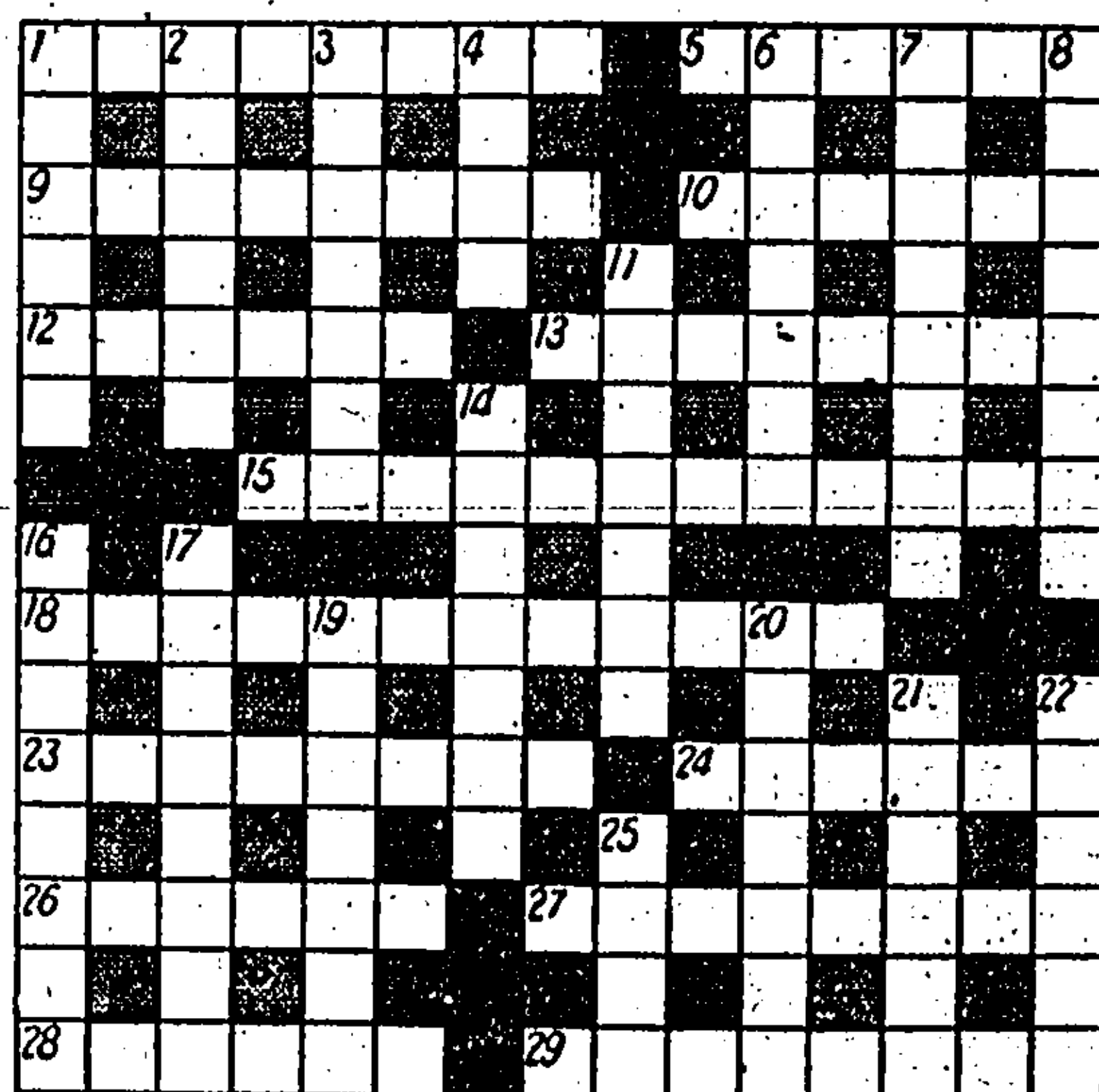
(Answers on Page Two)

but hardly exciting, since the fate of the Ashes has already been decided. Where is this Test being played?

7. Two members of the British peerage took their seats in the House of Lords for the first time this week. Who were they?

(Answers in Page Four)

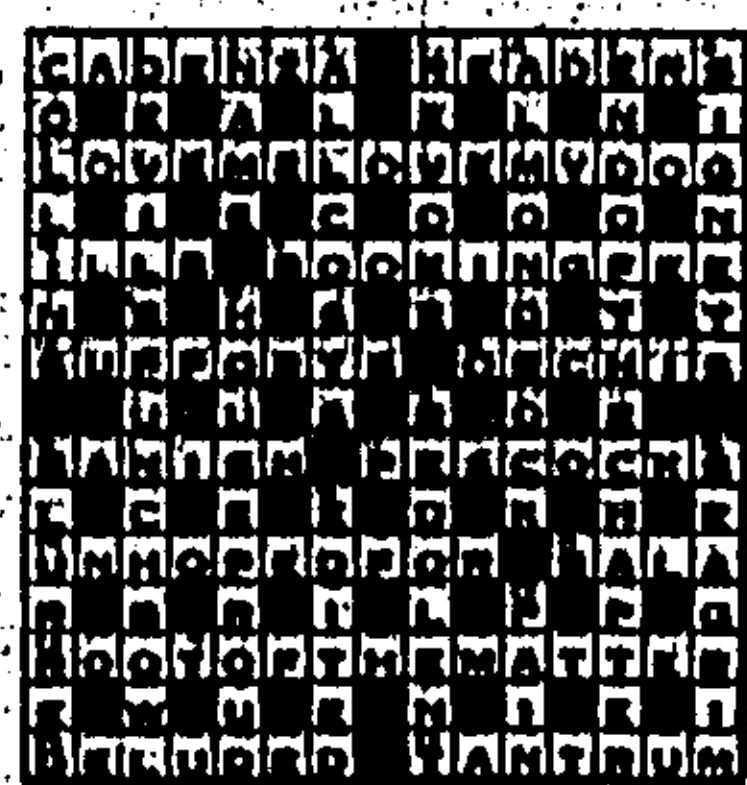
THE SUNDAY HERALD CROSSWORD No. 66



ACROSS

- 1 Not the place for a domestic row. (8)
- 5 It'll get upset with Pop around. (3, 3)
- 9 American term. (8)
- 10 Kipling had never seen this animal. (6)
- 12 Recommencement accentuated in abstract. (6)
- 13 Hamlet's "wretched, rash, intruding fool." (8)
- 15 An embodiment is no doubt implied. (12)
- 18 For Blondin's breakfast? (8, 4)
- 23 Her pick-ups put her out of the running. (8)

Solution To No. 65



- 24 Suggestion of dexterity in French road rule. (6)
- 26 First book may lead to an explosion. (8)
- 27 Too damp for sleeping in. (5, 3)
- 28 Reply in the Molotov manner. (6)
- 29 He took the lead and found his lady fair. (8)

DOWN

- 1 Hitting the nail on the head was fatal to him. (6)
- 2 Am sunk by the change in exposure. (6)
- 3 Has a double chance of a cricket outing. (4, 3)
- 4 Highlanders may, even when sober. (4)
- 6 "His heart was one of those which most — us, wax to receive, and marble to retain" (Byron). (7)
- 7 Obviously they get around. (8)
- 8 Left on board. (4, 4)
- 11 Dog doge guns. (7)
- 14 Proverbially practised as a matter of policy. (7)
- 16 Not used by the Germans for writing under water. (1-4, 3)
- 17 How Boaz found his pick-up girl. (8)
- 19 Those most close are disturbed in the nest. (7)
- 20 Fielding hero may be wanders. (7)
- 21 French goods in a confection? (6)
- 22 It's devoted to learning when it takes us on. (6)
- 25 I take part in a pleasant Sunday afternoon—in the Tower? (4)



BRIDGE

Question 1.—West, One Diamond; East, Two Clubs; West, Two Diamonds. What should East say holding:

S 10 4 D K 3
H J 9 7 3 C K Q J 10 3
Answer.—Three Diamonds. East's hand is too strong for a sign-off rebid of Three Clubs. He should therefore aim at a contract in No-trumps by bidding Three Diamonds. It is true that his Trump support is rather shaded, but then this is offset by the solidity of his Clubs—for a No-trump contract.

Question 2.—East, One Club; South Double; West, Pass. What should North say holding:

S K 10 8 3 D Q J 8 3
H Q J 7 4 C 8
Answer.—One Diamond. Normally preference should be given to a bid in a major suit, but here there is every likelihood that South will himself bid a major suit, and it is better for North's hand to be the exposed hand.

Question 3.—East, One Club; West, One Spade; East, One No-trump. What should West say holding:

S A 6 2 D none
H A Q J 10 4 C K Q 10 9 2
Answer.—Five Spades. After South's slam invitation in Hearts the all-important matter is a decision on whether to bid a Grand Slam or stop in a Small Slam is for North to inform South that he has a fit for Spades as he holds the Ace.

Hurry Son!



It's

NESCAFÉ

Time

RUSSIANS GET ON WITH SQUEEZING OUT PROCESS

G.B.S. Only Half Dead

London, July 23. George Bernard Shaw, who will be 92 on Monday, read his own obituary in the West African Pilot, a Lagos newspaper. Today he cabled the editor: "Your note is premature. I am only half dead yet. Please contradict."—United Press.

POLICE RAIDS IN CANTON

Canton, July 24. More than 20 speculators have been arrested by the Economic Police during the past few days, resulting in a gradual stabilisation of the commodity and financial markets.

With the big jump made by the Hong Kong dollar—from CNY400,000 to more than \$1,000—daily necessities such as fuel, rice, edible oil, fish, pork, beef and vegetables have registered an average increase of from 50 to 100 per cent.

The authorities, who have succeeded in stabilising prices, are now continuing their efforts to maintain this stability.—Reuter.

Coercion In Wages Dispute?

Washington, July 23. Four coal industry spokesmen today testified that John L. Lewis gave them the choice of signing the 1948 union shop contract or having their mines struck.

Part of the evidence was given in writing by the head of the nation's biggest group of commercial operators at a public hearing before the trial examiner, Mr. William Ringer of the National Labour Relations Board. Mr. Ringer is hearing charges by Robert Denham, Labour Board general counsel, that Lewis and his United Mine Workers coerced the nation's biggest steel companies into signing an illegal union shop contract.

The Government completed its case today and the Union was given until Monday to decide on its defence.—United Press.

Portuguese Colonies In India

Paris, July 23. An "exchange of views" on the future of the Portuguese possessions in India was held today at the Portuguese Embassy here, between Mr. Krishna Menon, the Indian High Commissioner in London, and Jose C. Damata, the Portuguese Foreign Minister.

A spokesman of the Indian Embassy told Reuter: "The High Commissioner and the Foreign Minister had a general discussion and an exchange of views. There were no decisions or proposals. It was more in the nature of a courtesy visit."

A spokesman at the Portuguese Embassy said: "There is nothing to report."—Reuter.

DEMANDS MADE TO CITY REGIME

Berlin, July 23. While the Western powers pondered ways to solve the five-week old Berlin crisis, the Russians went blithely ahead today with political moves to squeeze them out of the city. Through their official press they denounced as "bankrupt" the elected German city regime and demanded that it follow the Communist economic line.

The steps the Russians called for would practically wipe out the rights and responsibilities of the United States, Britain and France as joint occupiers of the four-power city.

The Russians wanted the City Administration to outlaw Western-sponsored currency, accept Russian terms for feeding the blockaded city and agree to incorporate the economy of Berlin into the surrounding Russian zone.

The Russians carried their attack against the city's Government directly to the blockaded population of the Western sectors, asking the 2,000,000 Germans to press the city Government to "fulfill the right course."

In effect, the Russian press told the Western Berliners: "If you revolt we'll give you food and electricity for your homes."

Prague Tactics

William T. Babcock, U.S. Commandant of Berlin, said: "We have been anticipating that the Russians would withdraw their recognition of the city Government probably some time before the new elections on Oct. 20." He said the Russians might be able to force Socialist department heads to resign "through the same tactics the Communists used in Prague. Then the Communist executives who remained would take their orders directly from the Russians."

He pointed out that the Russians had already pulled the manoeuvre off in the city's central police department.

Reports that are impossible to confirm quoted Russian officers as saying tonight that the borders between Western and Eastern Germany would be re-opened "in about 10 days."

The reports came from Hof in Bavaria on the frontier between the American and Russian zones.

"In Ten Days"

Hans Bojak, the manager of a bus line there, said he asked Russian officers on the frontier today when he could start running his buses between Hof and Berlin again. The line has been shut down since June 19 following the issue of new currency in the western zone.

Bojak said that the Russians replied "inter-zonal bus service will be possible again in about 10 days."

Bojak said that he was "well acquainted" through his job with a number of Russian border officials.

The bus manager said that he had been told by the Russians that the new currency would be issued in the Russian zone next Monday, July 26. (Reports in Berlin said the new currency was being prepared for issue soon.)

Bojak's assertions could not be confirmed from any source in Hof, Frankfurt or Berlin.

Further drastic electricity cuts in the American sector of Berlin, limiting American personnel to four hours and Ger-

mans to two hours daily, will be announced, effective on Monday.

At present Germans are allowed four hours daily, two in the morning and two at night. Americans get seven hours— from six to eight in the morning and from six until eleven at night—on an additional hour until midnight on Saturdays.

It is expected the new restrictions will cut to the bone all except the most essential uses. Everything will be cut except electrical supplies for water and sewage pumping installations, essential hospital requirements, cold storage plants for food and basic communications.—Associated Press & United Press.

Nepotism In Soviet Republic

Moscow, July 23. Pravda, official organ of the Soviet Communist Party, today reported "serious defects" in the Communist Party of Soviet Azerbaijan, U.N.R. Republic near the Persian border.

The paper printed criticisms made by the Secretary of the Central Committee of Azerbaijan's Communist Party, M. Mamedov, who said that local party organizations sometimes chose their leaders not on merit but because of their personal connections.

M. Mamedov said that such instances had occurred in the Institute of Agriculture, separate Republican Ministries, some trusts and administrations, and in the oil industry.

He also accused party organizations of failing to elect enough women to leading posts, saying that the number of women in regional, city and district organizations had dropped two and a half times during the past five years.—Reuter.

RED PLANES IN AIR CORRIDOR

Berlin, July 23. Two Soviet fighter planes carried out firing exercises within sight of British transport planes in the Allied air corridor over the Soviet Zone today, it was officially announced.

A Russian bomber also carried out practice bombing in the same corridor.

Earlier today, the British protested the incidents of Thursday afternoon, when two Soviet fighters, apparently engaged in gunnery practice along the corridor, buzzed a British York transport at a distance of 100 yards. The British also protested that a formation of Yaks ducked in and out of the clouds over the busy corridor.

Air Commodore Rex Walte, Senior Royal Air Force officer in Berlin, said that the firing practice was being carried out in the Hamburg-Berlin corridor. Air Commodore Walte said that one of the fighters was towing a target at the end of a 1,500 foot cable, while the second attacked it.

British pilots were unable to determine whether or not the second fighter was actually firing, he added.

Air Commodore Walte, who said that the RAF would protest the incident, stated: "All air training flights of any description in the corridor are, at Russian request, strictly taboo. He said that the Russian delegates to the four power air commission had proposed that training flights in

the corridors be forbidden and the other powers had then agreed. The practice bombing was carried out by a two-engine twin-finned plane in the vicinity of Krennen, northwest of Berlin, on a bombing range which until recently, British aircraft had not been flying over.

A British statement said that although the Soviets posted a "very detailed flying programme" at the four power air safety centre here this morning, these particular two flights were not listed.—United Press.

COMMUNIST CALL IGNORED

Bombay, July 24. The majority of Bombay's 65,000 school students ignored the Communist-dominated Students' Union's call for a strike today protesting increased teaching fees.

Fifteen thousand strikers held meetings and marched in processions, one of which charged near the Government headquarters.

Meanwhile, 43 students began a hunger strike, demanding the introduction of the Hindu language as the medium of instruction in high school classes.—Associated Press.

HITLER CONSENTED TO RUDOLF HESS FLIGHT

Nuremberg, July 23. The former chief of the Nazi foreign relations branch today told a United States war crimes court how he helped Rudolf Hess escape to England in 1941.

Ernst Wilhelm Bohle, former Nazi Secretary and the one man in charge of the Nazis' foreign contacts, testified today in the trial of high Nazi government officials that Hess consulted him before fleeing by plane to England.

He said Hess told him of his plan and asked for help. Bohle, an Oxford graduate, told Hess he would consent to contact the Duke of Hamilton for him. Hess landed on the Duke's estate when his plane reached British shores. The letter to the Duke, Bohle said today, was designed to end the war between Germany and England. He said Hess spent several months drafting the massive letter. He said Hess offered to take him along if he took anyone and so Bohle was completely surprised when he heard of Hess' flight on May 12.

The original meeting between Hess and Hamilton was to have taken place in Switzerland, Bohle said.

Bohle told the Court in English that he was convinced then, and is now, that Hess' plan was made with Hitler's consent. He testified that after the flight he told "the Führer" of his meeting with Hess and was "immediately plunged into 'complete disgrace'."

"I don't know today why I was left in office," witness told the Court. "My position was weakened and Ribbentrop took advantage of it and finally forced me out."

Bohle was the only one of 21 defendants before the court to plead guilty to the charge of racial persecution in his indictment.—United Press.

"FREE VARSITY" FOR GERMANS

Berlin, July 23. A new Berlin "free university," with the slogan "Run by Germans for Germans" will open in November at Dahlem, in the American sector of Berlin.

Lectures will begin in four faculties—philosophy, natural science, law and medicine. Other faculties will open later.

The university will be near the Communist-dominated university in the Russian sector, where students have recently complained of Russian pressure.—Reuter.

CATHOLIC ACTION MEETING

Rome, July 24. Half a million Catholic Action youths from all Catholic countries in the world will congregate for eight days in Vatican City in September, it was announced today.

The largest youth gathering in Christian Rome's history, they will commemorate the anniversaries of the founding of their sections of Catholic Action and bring gifts to the Pope.

The young men and boys will commemorate the 80th anniversary of the founding of the male section of Catholic Youth while the young women and girls will celebrate the 50th anniversary of theirs.

The Catholic Action youth will be received by the Pope in St. Peter's Square from where the groups will release homing pigeons carrying greetings to young Catholic Action members who stayed at home.

On Sunday, the women members will sing the solemn "Missa cum Jubilo" in the "Foro Italico" stadium and receive Holy Communion.—United Press.

Home Fleet Cruise To Indies

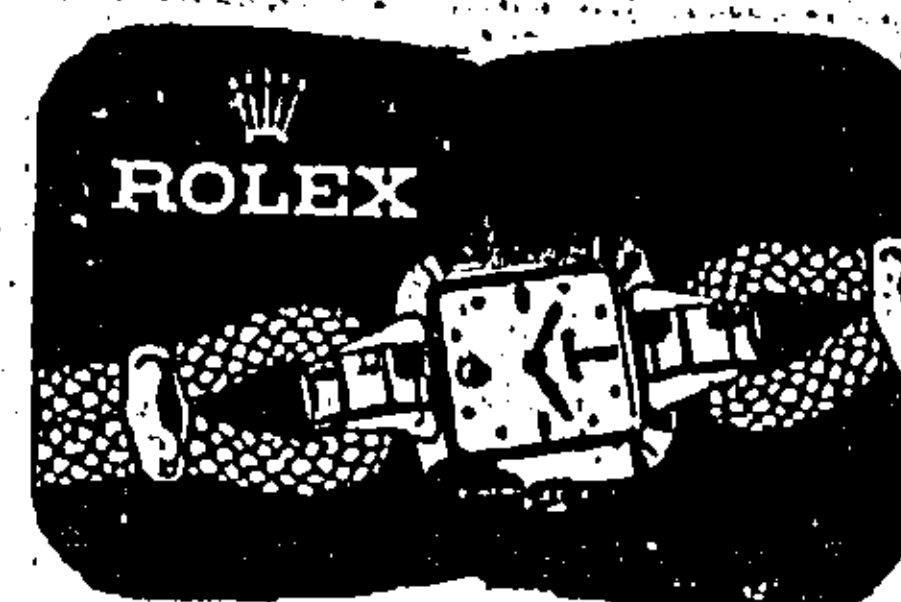
London, July 23. The British Home Fleet, headed by the battleship Duke of York as the flagship, will visit the West Indies during the autumn cruise this year, the Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Sir Rhoderick R. McGrigor announced today.

Accompanying the flagship will be a cruiser squadron, destroyers and other ships. At the same time, an aircraft carrier and attendant destroyers will be detached for a visit to South Africa.

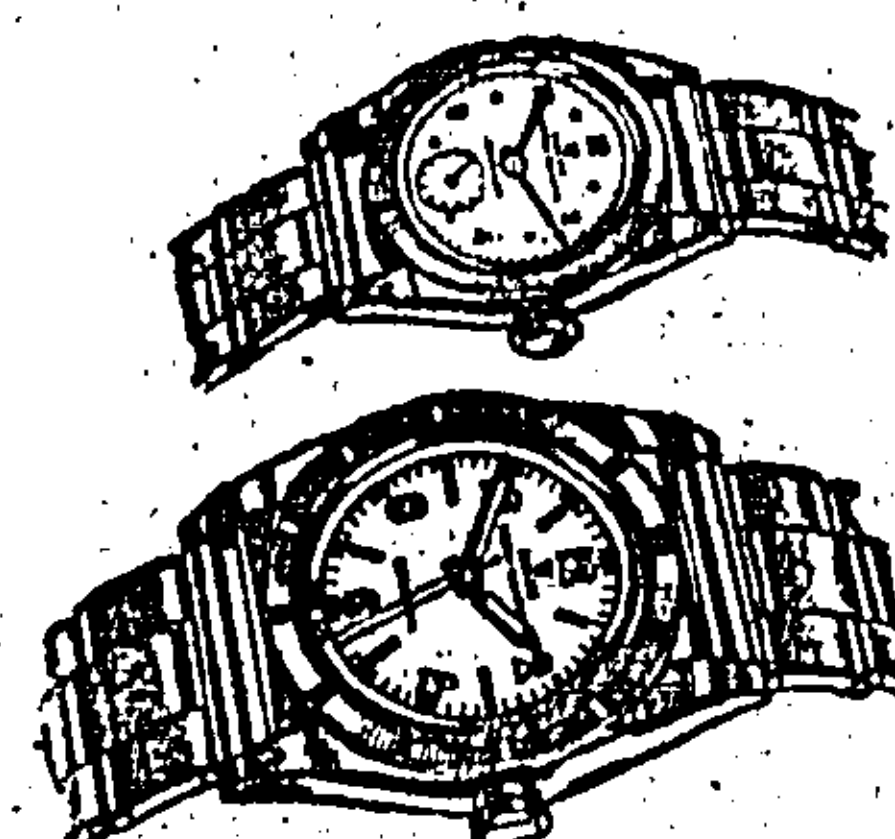
The autumn exercise will begin in late September and continue until early in December.—United Press.

ROLEX OYSTER

THE MOST FAMOUS WATERPROOF WATCH



The highest awards have been conferred on all the calibres manufactured by ROLEX including the most minute movements for ladies' watches.



ROLEX, creators of the first wrist chronometer and the first waterproof watch, also perfected the first waterproof and self-winding watch and the first waterproof, self-winding and calendar watch.

YOUR CHOICE A ROLEX WATCH. A TIME-PIECE OF OUTSTANDING PRECISION.

New Drugs can save 9 out of 10 Pneumonia sufferers!



Many thousands are saved from death by pneumonia every year—thanks to modern drugs.

But, there is an "IF". A generation ago, pneumonia sufferers had just half the chance to survive that you have. Now, thanks to new drugs, most cases can be cured. If treatment is started early enough, and under a doctor's care, but even today, if the patient is so run-down, his resistance very low, he may die before he can get these new drugs. You live in constant danger if you neglect yourself, are always under par. Pneumonia kills with deadly swiftness. And there are certain times you must be especially careful.



Remember these warning symptoms. If any appear, call your doctor at once! Meanwhile, go to bed.

There's a time when it's childish NOT to pamper yourself! When a cold comes on, take care immediately. A cold makes it easier for pneumonia germs (there are over 40 types) to take over in your lungs. Pneumonia means a long, expensive siege in bed, and most important—you take a chance with your life! So remember—if you begin to sneeze and sniffle repeatedly, do these three things: 1. Go to bed, if possible, and rest. 2. Check with your doctor. 3. Drink plenty of fruit juices, water, milk.



Take care of yourself intelligently! It's worthwhile to dress sensibly, avoid gassy exposures.

What to watch out for. Pneumonia is a serious, infectious inflammation of the lungs. A sneezing, it strikes suddenly, ferociously... with the impact of an explosion! These are the opposite tunities pneumonia waits for: 1. ... when you're chilled or overheated. 2. ... when you are overworked or run-down. 3. ... have a cold, influenza, or bronchitis. 4. ... when you've been weakened by an operation, an accident, or injury. Remember: when a cold becomes severe, is not accompanied by fever, call your doctor. Promptly!

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BETWEEN OURSELVES AUTUMN COLLECTIONS SHOWING IN LONDON

Already The Great of the London fashion world are displaying their wares for the coming autumn. With materials that have been unobtainable for years now on the market, luxury has out-
Austerity from the fashion scene.

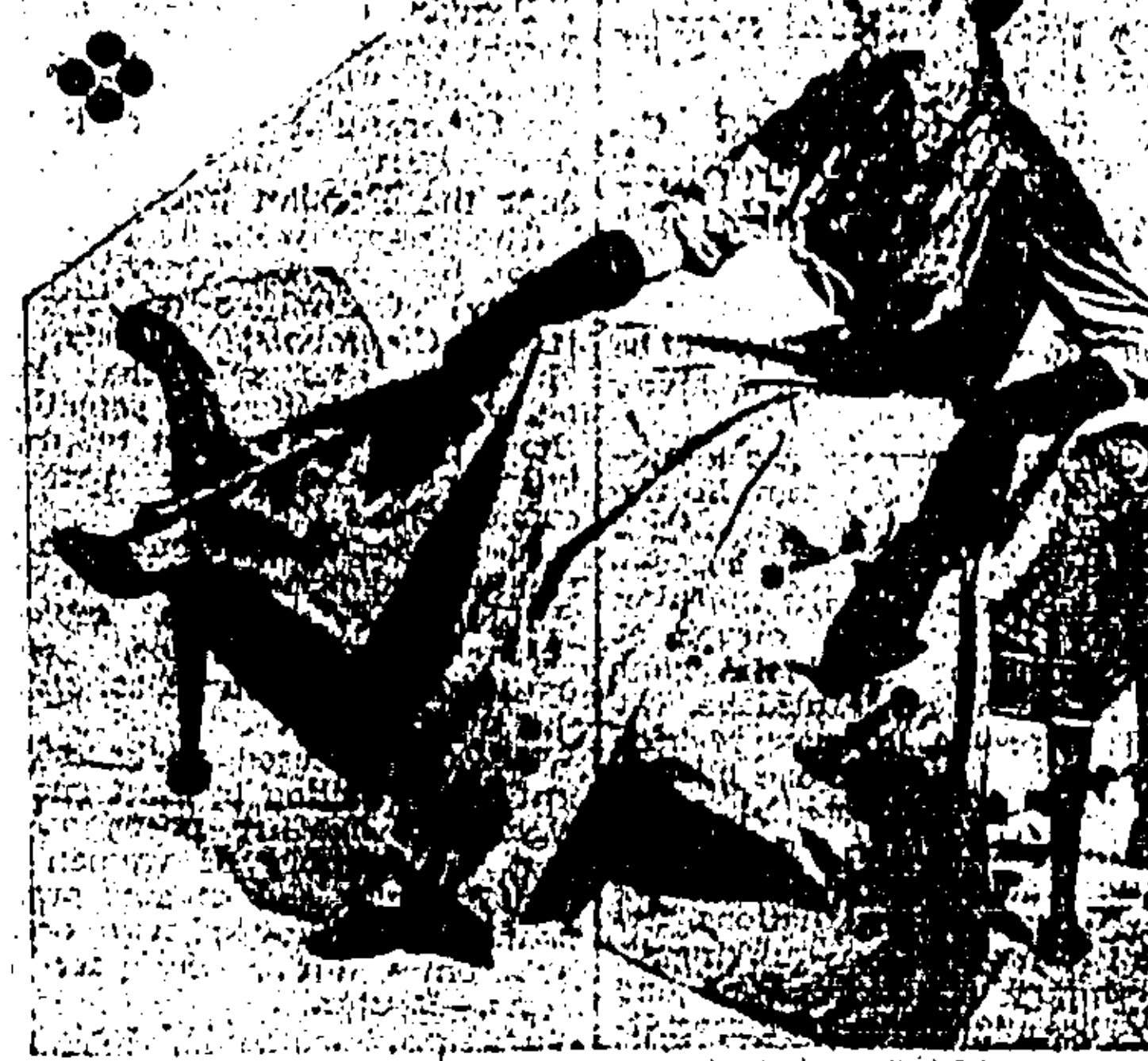
It seems horrible to contemplate out here, but the latest fashion news from London is all the Autumn Look—complete with long sleeves, long skirts, long waists and long necklines.

It is interesting to note, in these latest creations from the leading London couturiers, the definite influence of Paris. The creations seen at the Autumn collection have that Parisian touch which London fashions have conspicuously lacked until now—that certain something that sets them apart from everything else. The days when the skirt "maker" dress was dragged out each season as a revolutionary model have gone—it is hoped for a long, long time.

Heavy Fabrics
Taffeta and brocades are back in fashion for afternoon wear—something which has not been seen for more than a decade. Only the lengthening of skirt could have given the approval of the designers to the use of these materials since they demand dignity. If they are not to look showy and theatrical.

Brocade, on the other hand, may be tailored on lines which almost suggest a cloth coat—in

This Victor Stibel model might have been worn in the form of the century. The draped skirt-cut neckline shows a lot of unobtainable fabric. The wide skirt and pleated crown hat are probably "deserted" (Stibel's Master of London)



Hatting

Hats to go with these ensembles are mostly of the sailor variety. Their trim little brims are decorated with everything from hosiery to velvet to flower gardens and lacquered ribbons.

The main characteristic of the hats is smallness—there were very few hats which approached the old-fashioned wide-brimmed variety. Vellings was used in many ways—very often to tie the hat down firmly. In this case it usually ended up in a coy bow either below the chin or behind one ear, or fastened with a jewelled clasp at the brim of the hat.

THE NEW PINK-AND-WHITE LOOK

The blush-pink look is new and news—in Paris. Will it be popular here?

Paris is the centre of today's fashion world, and while it remains so what Paris says will go nearly everywhere in the world (look at what happened to the universally-unpopular New Look!).

And Paris has said: Let all complexions be pink-and-white.

This latest dictum has caused quite a flurry. Mainly because of the olive, have been flying round in a flurry of their return to the capital trying to rid themselves of their heavily-acquired tan. The sale of beach hats is increasing by leaps and bounds.

Most people say that the best way to keep pink-and-white after winter is over is to stay out of the sun. Sometimes, however, es-

pecially in climates like Hong Kong, the mere reflection of the sun's rays is sufficient to colour you. If you want to start conforming now to what Paris has dictated, you must listen carefully to the advice given here.

First of all, about bleaching creams. These are new in the "make-up" world, and not very popular with skin experts. Since the tan reaches the outer layers of skin, if these can be removed then the tan goes with them. These creams are powerfully compounded substances, which are applied all over the area to be whitened. Within 24 hours the skin hardens and becomes leather-like. After seven or eight days the hard layer begins to peel off, leaving a tender surface behind.

How To Keep It

There are, however, several home-made lighteners which will do an effective bleaching job without breaking the layers of skin. These are slower, but quite efficacious, and can be made at home.

This recipe is for cleaning the body of dusty, oily skin which has been shed after tanning. Gently up some good toilet soap and dissolve it in hot water. Beat it until it is frothy, and then make up a paste with oatmeal. When you have your bath, using either a rubber brush or a nailbrush dipped in the paste, gently massage your skin until it glows. Do this every day until your skin has a clean, soft freshness.

For those with an oily skin, make the same mixture and add a good pinch of powdered sulphur. Mix the mixture well, and divide it up on muslin squares. Tie the squares up so that you have a small bag, and then use this mixture when washing, massaging yourself after dipping the bag in hot water.

MATCH POINTERS



DRESS NOTE

LEFT: Three-piece outfit in a sporty, casual style. MIDDLE: A dress with a wide, draped skirt and a high collar. RIGHT: A dress with a wide, draped skirt and a high collar.

THE THREE-PIECE OUTFIT is not the latest in sportswear fashion news. Far from it—but it is the most popular since quality was first introduced. There is flexibility in a three-piece outfit—it can be worn on the street, travelling to and from the clubhouse. It saves carrying bulky "change" with you everywhere.

Also, it looks most attractive.

The girl on the left is wearing a pair of brief shorts, with the "new" "cut" turned up. Her blouse is simple and workable. The "casual" shirt is worn on the court—a new idea, and a practical one.

The skirt girl is in the conventional one-piece tennis suit—practically cut, with pleats in front and an inverted pleat in the back of the divided skirt, allowing freedom of action.

SAVOURY STORY

Savouries can be made from cream-puff mixture. Drop teaspoonfuls into greasy, put into hot oven and cook until crisp. When cool fill with mock chicken, sardines and suchlike. Best prepared just before.

A pint of warm water over night and strain and drink the milky liquid in the morning. And, remember, the healthy scalp is the scalp that's massaged.

Blue Rinse

But if the hair is white already—keep it pure white. White hair only looks unattractive when it's tinted yellow-white. You wouldn't allow in your linen—go give it the same treatment you allot your sheets—a squeeze of the blue-bag in the rinsing water.

Do you think that the few white hairs you have on your temples are not worth all the trouble of the full rinse? (Inclined earlier, salt might help with them with water—drain by black, according to the brown of your hair. Just lightly paint them out, the colour will go, of course, each time you shampoo your hair, but it's simple enough to apply.)

IT COULDN'T BE THE MUSIC When the night the man in the... (The text is partially obscured and difficult to read.)

What do you do about

THOSE GREY HAIRS?

Perhaps you're worrying about the silver thread here and there, the greying at the temples? First let's get this much clear—very little can be done about premature greyness, which is usually due to heredity, ill-health, or nervous strain.

Many women reach a cross-road when their hair begins to whiten. Shall they leave it frosty? Or shall they dye it? If you're trying to make up your mind, consider these things before dyeing:

1. Hair dyes can be dangerous to use—inlet on a test first.
2. Dye hair becomes brittle and splits.
3. Once the hair is dyed the process must be kept up, so that the roots don't show the original colour of the hair.

4. Re-dyeing is not always successful as the dye may not "take" evenly on the second time.
Home-Made Shampoo
But if you want to hold the silver at bay, here's a harmless, home-made shampoo you can use. Wash with a dry, and you can use it with powdered heads for restoring the color to brown or auburn hair, or black powder-dye for black or dark hair. It's effective and inexpensive.

Dissolve three dessertspoons of powdered baking soda and one coffee-spoon of ordinary household lye in a quart of water. Strain through a piece of better muslin, and add four ounces of bar castile soap stirred to make it melt quickly. Put these ingredients into an old soapbox

kept specially for the purpose, and allow to simmer over a slow fire until all the soap is melted. Stir well, and allow to cool. Wet the hair with warm water, rub in the liquid soap, work up into a good lather, and wash off. Then apply a tinted hair cream, and after you have worked it up well, take off as much as possible with your hands, but do not use rinsing water. Instead, wrap an old towel, which will become thoroughly soaked, round your head, and leave it on for three minutes. (Time this with the minute hand of a watch.) Then rinse off thoroughly with at least four rinsing waters, ending up with a distilled-water rinsing. Finally, brush your hair dry in the sun, if possible.

This is the mildest kind of dye you can apply, but don't use it more than once every three weeks.

Prevention
Although there's no natural way of turning those silver hairs you've discovered back to their original colour, at least you can put up a night to prevent the rest of your hair going the same way. Start with your diet. If the hair is to be glossy, healthy, and luxuriant, your blood must be rich in iodine, iron, sulphur and silicon. Take a course of natural liver oil, and eat radishes, onions, cauliflower, carrots, apples and grapes. Don't overuse the salt of spices, especially cayenne, for valuable minerals will just burn them.

Drink enough water to give your hair plenty of moisture. It by soaking a cup of oatmeal in

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Between Ourselves: Continued from Page 18

WILL STREAMLINING COME TO BRITISH KITCHENS?

Women in Britain are becoming increasingly aware that what they have termed "American frills" in kitchen planning are really labour-saving devices which actually do what their name implies.

This change of attitude on the part of British housewives, who have clung stubbornly to out-of-date kitchen methods for decades, is reported by Miss Joan Whitgift, winner of the Caroline Hasset Travelling Exhibition, who paid a three months' visit to the United States recently to study domestic electricity there.

"The tendency will be, I think, for all houses to be built on the principle of a combined kitchen-living room with a utility room adjoining it. It is certainly the tendency in America," she said.

Dining Room, Too

New houses in America have this idea developed to a fine degree. The kitchen is planned either with a dining alcove, or

The lack of equipment in an average kitchen in Britain would break both the back and the spirit of an American housewife who is used to streamlining, thermostats and dishwashers.

with the equipment arranged so that a dining table can be accommodated in comfort.

This idea has already proved so successful that many manufacturers of kitchen utensils, stoves, freezers and the rest, have set up their own designing bureaux, which undertake to remodel old kitchens and show how they can incorporate the latest equipment.

Eating in the kitchen requires that the kitchen should be neat and tidy at all times. The room must be pleasant—no cooking smells (especially burnt ones); no garbage lying about; no dirty dishes cluttering up the sink. Now equipment or equipment that has recently become available to nearly every American housewife, is designed to dispose of all those troubles. Thermostatic controls and timing clocks prevent

burning, a sink disposal unit gets rid of all garbage in seconds, and a dishwasher is now considered among the "essentials" of American living—and quite rightly so.

Three-Way Kitchens

The kitchen in modern homes, Miss Whitgift points out, is three-way split into three divisions—the cooking room, dining alcove and utility room next door.

This utility room is a boon to busy housewives. It can be used as anything, as a sewing room or a playroom for the children, where there can be under supervision from the kitchen. If the kitchen is not large enough to accommodate the home freezer and the washing-and-drying machine, they can be put next door, and the room used as an ironing closet.

Miss Whitgift, however, is still doubtful about the attitude of British housewives to this suggestion. "As for the equipment itself," Miss Whitgift says gloomily, "I have a feeling that in Britain we shall be inclined to say that all the clocks and bells and lights and streamlining is unnecessary."

Britain's houses of the future will probably follow the American plan—a plan which is destined to help the housewife help herself.

NYLON SWEATERS

Knitted sweaters made from nylon staple recently developed by du Pont are now on the American market. They launder easily and are said to hold their original size and shape after repeated washings. Hot water does not produce a hardening effect.

There are various variations, according to the spinning system used—some with a shirlike appearance and others with a woollike texture.

Other features of this nylon fibre are its non-scratchy feel and its resistance to perspiration and moths.

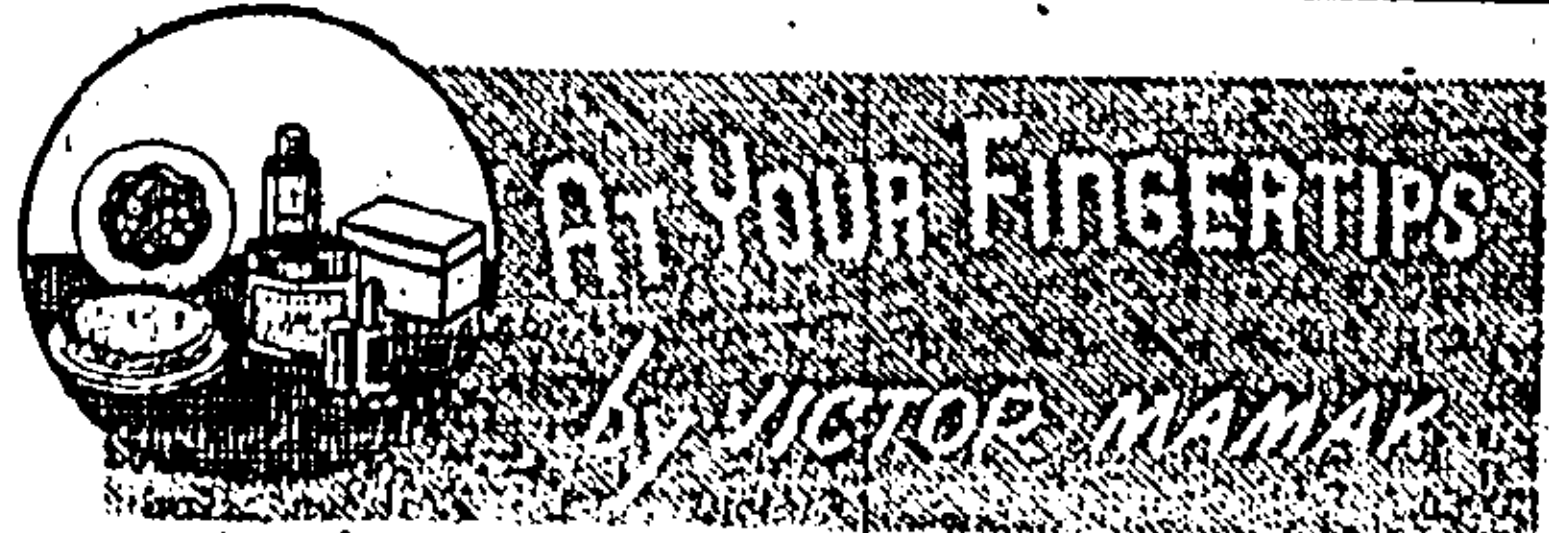
HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Fluffiness of eggwhites increases if when beating them a teaspoon of water is added to each white.

In case a saucepan, a spoon or a fork smells unpleasantly fishy, wash it in the usual way, then sprinkle dry mustard on it, rub with a wet rag and rinse.

Before a tennis match on a warm day, try lying down for ten minutes with ice-cold packs over the eyes. Makes a wonderful difference.

Increase life of pillow-slip (not housewife type), when showing signs of wear, by undoing bottom seam and folding slip side-seam to side-fold. Restitch bottom and you have a renewed slip.



Please, gentle air, is there any place in the Colony where I can buy leggin make-up? I have a white skin and a dislike of stockings in summer, so that I am in constant difficulties when I try to get my legs even slightly tanned, or when I try make-shift ideas. BLONDIE.

As far as I know, leggin make-up is not available in local shops, and I am informed that there has hardly ever been any demand for it here. Hence no one cared to import this kind of make-up, which is very popular in the United States.

However, here is an alternative which you may find quite effective. You will find a delightful tan shade in a well-known brand of cream make-up which you can obtain at one of the leading stores. Smooth it on your legs and see that you blend it well. Then dab on some powder of a similar shade as the cream make-up and brush off. It will stay on for at least 8 to 10 hours. Cleansing cream will remove it just as easily as facial make-up.

Please, gentle lady, try it.

My elbows are not dirty—oh dear no—but they do have a horrible colour. It is a sort of dirty yellow and rather dingy. What can I do about it? ANXIOUS.

Few women pay any attention to the care of arms, especially elbows, particularly in winter when they are often covered up. It is often the cause of out of sight, out of mind. If they get into the habit of smoothing any surplus cream from face and hands on the arms, and at least once a week to make a special point of treating the whole arm in a cream massage.

The answer to your trouble is to scrub your elbows with a firm nail-brush and warm soapy water, using also a little peroxide. Then massage in some cold cream, working it in with the palm of the hand until it is all absorbed. Instead of a cold cream, you may use a mixture of three parts of lanoline and one part of glycerine. Try this treatment regularly and I am sure you will be pleased with the result. Until this condition is fairly improved, you may use a make-up foundation and some powder to disguise the present ugly state.

During a serious illness last year one of my eyelids developed a noticeable "droop." The doctors said that nothing can be done about it. Can you advise any particular sort of make-up which will help to minimise the effect of this? I am 42 years of age, and quite attractive.—A.C.

On the contrary, I would advise that you do not use any eye make-up. Make-up will attract attention to this defect more than help to minimise it. I would suggest that you try dramatising your mouth. The idea is to draw attention to your mouth, more than your eyes. Or, you may use slightly dark spectacles. If there are specially made to suit your personality, you may find them an addition to your attractiveness.

All About "Draining"

Something ought to be done about recipes that say "drain." Take prunes for instance. Why should a recipe on the prune-box say "Soak fruit five minutes in hot water; drain and rinse?" What is there about our good friend the prune that anybody would want to drain away in hot water?

No rice-lover would follow the recipe on the rice package that tells you to drain off the excess water when the rice is cooked. Why have excess water? It is very easy to cook all the water into the rice, if you will begin with the right amount of water, cook the rice until about half-done, and then set over an exceedingly slow fire with a cover on the pot until the grains absorb all the moisture.

No Love-Apples

As for those recipes that tell you to run hot water through the cooked rice to separate the grains. It is my firm conviction they ought to be relegated to the top shelf with those ancient cook books that counselled against eating love-apples (later called tomatoes) because they were deemed extremely dangerous to the human system.

But still there are people who do not know that they are throwing away the best part of a cooked fresh vegetable when they "drain" the vegetable in

stead of saving the juice to use in place of water for soups and sauces.

No French cook would waste the substance of vegetables in this way. A French cook realises the value of conserving every bit of flavour. She is willing to stand over the stove as long as necessary, adding small amounts of water from time to time, watching the vegetable to see that it does not scorch.

American people are admittedly wasteful, but this of the worst ways it seems to me of wasting good food elements is to "drain" off the juice from a can of peas, put the peas into a collander, and run cold water over them to "freshen them up" before putting into the saucepan. Yet some people are in the habit of doing this.

While these peas were in the can, from garden to consumer, the small green globes were sharing their flavour and goodness with the juice in which they were packed. Why throw away one quarter of

It all sounds extremely unreasonable as well as unnecessary. The threatened loss of vitamins is out of all proportion to the injuries. But it does present a picture of the competent down-to-earth woman irritated by the distrust "absentness" of a man whose mind is always turned in, away from her.

Admitting that she is unreasonable, and wanting to be sympathetic, you might concede that you are lacking in that will to companionship which is also a responsibility in marriage.

You could come out of yourself now and again, give up an occasional "drain" to take part in family life, brighten things up a bit, discuss a joint interest.

A wise man would concede that. Call in her efficiency and practicality to help in his experience. Your imagination and inventiveness added to her practicality should make a successful partnership. It's well worth your trying—from the point of the work to say nothing of a happier family atmosphere.

more of the contents of your can of peas! Canned vegetables and fresh vegetables are delicious, when seasoned with canned milk. Since canned milk needs extra moisture to bring it to the consistency of fresh milk, here is just the chance to use the liquid left in the can or poured off the fresh vegetable. And flour and butter or butter substitute, and you have as flavourful a sauce as anyone could wish.

—N. B.

IT SEEMS THERE IS NO MORE MAD-HATTING

IT IS ALMOST WITH REGRET, that two ladies-farewell to those hats which have lived our fashion magazines for years. Surely you recall those gobs of yesterday—the flowerpot one that had to be watered, the butterfly with a mechanical wagging device, the basket that kept wobbling out just to a hair?

Hats now are dignified, or at least in keeping with the latest Hollywood models—covered bonnets which accentuate femininity.

At "Hats" Look Maxwell models a "Picture Hat" of beige pink felt with dramatic pom-pom on the crown.

Smith wears a white straw "dollar" trimmed with white and green flowers, complementing her severe black cocktail gown. (Walter Dress, dress).



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"TJIBADAK" from Amoy 2nd Aug.	to Javaports via Macassar 4th August.
"TJITALENGKA" from Macassar & Javaports 3rd August.	to Javaports & Macassar 15th August.
"TJISADANE" from Macassar & Javaports 17th August.	to Javaports & Macassar 1st September.

ASIA-AFRICA-SOUTH AMERICA SERVICE

Arrivals	Sailings
"RUYS" from South Africa 2nd August	to Shanghai, Japan & South Africa 4th August.
"STRAAT MALAKKA" from South Africa 14th August	to South Africa & South America via Manila, Straits & Batavia 23rd August.
"JOISSEVAIN" from South America & South Africa 21st September	to South Africa & South America via Manila, Straits & Batavia 10th November.

Transshipment cargo on through B/L to Dar-Es-Salaam, Mombasa, Zanzibar accepted on all sailings.

SUMATRA-MALAYA-CHINA SERVICE

Arrivals	Sailings
"VAN HEUTSZ" from B. Deli & Straits 3rd August	to Swatow & Amoy 4th August.
"HEINRICH JESSEN" from B. Deli & Straits 10th August	to Swatow & Amoy 11th August.
	to Straits & B. Deli 18th August.

Agents: HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE

Arrivals	Sailings
"MOLENERK" from Japan & Shanghai 20th July	to Europe via Manila & Straits 27th July.
"MEERKERK" from Europe 7th August	to Europe via Straits 8th September.
"ANNENKERK" from Europe 23rd August	to Europe via Straits Mid September.

Transshipment cargo on through B/L accepted to Mediterranean and Northern European ports.

Agents: SILVER LINE LTD.

Arrivals	Sailings
"SILVERWALNUT" from U.S. Pacific coast Early Sept.	to Atlantic Ports & U.S. Mid. Sept.

Office Address: King's Buildings, Phone: 28016 & 28017
Chinese Agents: 82, Connaught Rd., Tel. 31106 & 21533

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EXPRESS CARGO LINER SERVICES
TO AND FROM PACIFIC & ATLANTIC COASTS
LOADING DATES IN U.S.A.

From	Date	Vessel
Atlantic Coast via Los Angeles	Early Aug.	m.v. "MINDORO"
	Early Sept.	m.v. "HALLAND"
From	Date	Vessel
Atlantic Coast via Los Angeles	27th July	m.v. "DONA NATI"
	10th August	m.v. "DONA ANICETA"
	3rd Sept.	m.v. "TONGHAI"
From	Date	Vessel
Atlantic Coast via Los Angeles	30th July	m.v. "DONA NATI"
	24th August	m.v. "DONA ANICETA"
	8th Sept.	m.v. "TONGHAI"

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SHANGHAI PAPER DISPUTE

News Agencies & Chinese Guild

Shanghai, July 24.
The British-owned North China Daily News announced its rejection of an order from the Shanghai Newspapers Guild—Chinese organization of which all Shanghai papers are members—to cease taking Reuters and Associated Press news.

The Daily News revealed that the order was contained in a letter received last night.

The letter said the decision to ask members of the Guild to stop subscribing to the two news services was taken at a meeting of the Guild following a request from the agencies requesting higher subscriptions.

Certain newspapers had agreed to the new terms while others had not. Therefore, the Guild ordered its members to refuse to take the news.

The North China Daily News then added, "This newspaper is publishing news supplied by Reuters and the Associated Press in this issue and will continue to do so."

The Newspaper Guild is the same organization which, some months ago, attempted to cut newsprint rations to the only two foreign newspapers, the Daily News and the American-owned Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, on the ground that they were issuing two more pages than the others.

In a final joint notice to newspapers asking for the payment of subscriptions on the new index to be fixed monthly by the news agencies—Reuters and the Associated Press emphasized that they were not propagandists and did not require payment for their services to enable them to carry on.

Sadly Disappointed
"We have for more than a year supplied newspapers at less than cost in the hope of some improvement in the general business situation," the notice said.

"We have been sadly disappointed in the attitude of our subscribers who are far from appreciating our efforts and have used every means to make our situation more difficult."

"These means included withholding payment, presentation of post-dated cheques and numerous other hindrances to the conduct of the news business."

SILVER AND GOLD MARKETS
London—Silver, Spot fine ounce 45d; Forward 45d.
Bar, Gold, per fine ounce 172/3.

New York—Silver, Bar, (asked Price) 74-1/2 cts.
Bar, Gold, per fine ounce (official) 135.

Bombay—Silver, Ready, per 100 tolas 177 Rupees 12 Annas; Forward 177, 12; Marwari (unofficial) 174, 00; Gold, delivered, per tola 112, 12; Forward (unofficial) 112, 08; Gold, Sovereign 74, 12.

One Tola is equal to 3/16th of an ounce.
Buenos Aires—Sovereign, 101, 00 buyers, 105, 00 sellers; U.S. Eagles, 163, 00 buyers, 173, 00 sellers; Gold, Bar, Per Grammes, 10, 00 buyers, 10, 80 sellers.

Bangkok—Gold, Bar, baht-weight of 15.244 Grammes unquoted; Exchange Rate (Selling), Bangkok on New York T. T. 20.20; London 60.50; Hongkong 3.73.

Beirut—Sovereign (King's head) 48.50; Turkish Lira 34.00; Napoleon 34.50; Mexican Gold 193.00.

Paris Free Gold Prices—Napoleon 4,135 Frs.; French 10 franc coin 4,200; Swiss franc 4,000; Union Latin 3,225; U.S. Dollars coin (\$20.00) 18,600; U.S. Dollars coin (\$10.00) 9,350; Sovereigns (in free dollars per ounce) 711.3; Napoleons (in free dollars per ounce) 712.4; U.S. Spot opened at 11.75 cents and closed at 11.75 cents.

Ticals were unchanged at \$25.70, and NEI Guilders at \$44.40 & 100.
U.S. dollars also were unchanged at \$5.44 1/2; Silver ingots, per kilo 7,000; Silver ingots, per kilo 7,000; Platinum ingots, per kilo 750,000, 805,000.

Money Market
Gold opened at \$329.50 a tael yesterday and closed at \$329.72 1/2. Highest and lowest rates of the day were \$329.75 and \$327.50 respectively.

Pastres opened at \$11.85 a 100, went up to \$11.90, and closed at \$11.80.

Chinese National Currency futures opened at 9.85 cents for CN\$10,000, it dropped up to 9.85 cents, came down to 9.82 cents, and closed at 9.85 cents.

Spot opened at 11.75 cents and closed at 11.75 cents.

Ticals were unchanged at \$25.70, and NEI Guilders at \$44.40 & 100.

U.S. dollars also were unchanged at \$5.44 1/2; Silver ingots, per kilo 7,000; Silver ingots, per kilo 7,000; Platinum ingots, per kilo 750,000, 805,000.

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VESSEL	Arrives	From	Sails	For
m.s. "SEA HERBERT"	July 26	San Francisco	July 27	San Francisco via Okinawa
m.s. "NAVAJO VICTORY"	Aug. 8	San Francisco	Aug. 9	San Francisco via Seattle & Japan
m.s. "LIGHTNING"	Aug. 8	San Francisco	Aug. 9	San Francisco via Seattle & Japan
m.s. "BRITAIN VICTORY"	Aug. 10	San Francisco	Aug. 11	San Francisco via Seattle & Japan

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For full particulars call General Agent, UNITED STATES LINE CO., Queen's Bldg., Tel. 3111

New York Stock Market

New York, July 24.
A sleepy stock market ended its rally for the fourth consecutive day on Friday. Transfers totaled 820,000 shares, one of the slowest sessions in several months. Gains were mostly fractional. Many traders remained on the sidelines awaiting clarification of the international situation.

Among gainers were Texas Gulf Oil, Pure Oil, Republic Aviation, Oliver Corporation, Consolidated Vultee, North American Aviation, Stumblers, include Richfield Oil, American Airlines, Plymouth Oil, Douglas Eastern Airlines.

Dow Jones Averages: Stocks 19.22, 20 Industrials 183.31, 15 Rail 61.15, 10 Utilities 5.30.

Closing quotations: Adams Express 20 1/2, Alaska Juneau 3 1/2, American Can 8 1/2, American Smelting 60 1/2, American Telephone 183 1/2, American Tobacco 60 1/2, American Waterworks 7 1/2, Anaconda Copper 37, Aviation Corp. 6 1/2, Baldwin Locomotive 14 1/2, Barnard 40 1/2, Bendis Aviation 34, Bethlehem Steel 35 1/2, Boeing Aircraft 24, Borden Co. 42 1/2, Canadian Pacific 10 1/2, J. I. Case 45 1/2, Chrysler 61 1/2, Colgate 39 1/2, Commercial Solvents 24 1/2, Corn Products 63 1/2, Dupont 182, Eastman Kodak 41 1/2, Electric Light & Power 22 1/2, General Electric 40, General Motors 63 1/2, Goodyear 43 1/2, Homestead Mining 37, International Harvester 32 1/2, International Paper 55 1/2, International Tel. & Tel. 14, John Mansville 36, Kennecott Copper 57 1/2, Montgomery Ward 66 1/2, National Distillers 19 1/2, National Lead 32 1/2, New York Central 17 1/2, Packard Motors 5 1/2, Pan-American Airways 10, Pennsylvania RR 19 1/2, Radio Corp. 12 1/2, Republic Steel 29, Reynolds Tobacco 37 1/2, Schenley 80 1/2, Sears Roebuck 18 1/2, Shell Oil 41 1/2, Socony Vacuum 19 1/2, Southern Pacific 57 1/2, Standard Brands 67 1/2, Standard Oil of Calif. 67 1/2, Standard Oil of N.J. 82 1/2, Studebaker 25 1/2, Union Bag 33 1/2, Union Carbide 41 1/2, U.S. Rubber 46 1/2, U.S. Steel 79 1/2, U.S. Lines 18 1/2, Westinghouse 28 1/2, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 62 1/2, Gen. Pub. Utilities 13 1/2—Associated Press.

TALK OF REVIVAL OF GOLD STANDARD

Washington, July 23.
Revival of talk regarding the gold standard caused States today that the Republicans may raise the question in an anti-inflation debate during the special session of Congress.

A Republican representative of Ohio told newspapermen that he "probably could mean the end of inflation."

He said that while President Truman is trying to blame Congress for high prices, the Administration has not exercised its powers to already possessed to hold down the rising living costs.

The gold standard controversy has raged ever since 1933 when the Government devalued the dollar and then barred the use of gold as a currency.

The present United States gold holdings total more than \$23,000,000,000—more than three-fifths of the world's known supply.—Reuters.

CATHOLIC PRIESTS SENTENCED
Budapest, July 23.
Roman Catholic priests tried by a Hungarian People's Court received sentences ranging from 10 months to 10 years in prison today.

Canon Zeigmond Mihailovic mission leader of Actio Catholica was charged as a war criminal and of inciting against the democratic institutions of the country. He was sentenced in absentia to 10 years in prison.

Mihailovic's secretary, Father Odoen Leonard, was sentenced to six years in prison and his fortune will be confiscated. Another Catholic priest, Pal Menichetti will go to prison for 10 months and Fathers Antal Polaco and Antal Versanyi for one year each.

Elizabeth Kody, a minor employee of the Actio Catholica was cleared on all counts in connection with the charges.—Associated Press.

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Chicago Grains

Chicago, July 24.
July wheat jumped nearly 10 cents in spectacular late deals as the trading in July contracts ended. But worst came from previous short sellers who did not want delivery of the actual grain. July wheat ended 4 1/2-5/8 higher at \$2.31 1/2-\$2.36 1/2. Deferred contracts were 1/4 lower to 1 1/2 higher.

September \$2.30 1/4-1/2.
December \$2.32 1/2-1/4.

Corn was 1/4 lower to 3/4 higher. Oats were 1/4 higher to 1/2 lower. Rye was 1/4 lower and soybeans were one to two cents higher.—Associated Press.

Notice To Consignees
Consignees per Canada Atlantic Lines Limited
S.S. "ROCKSIDE"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godown where it will be at consignee's risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 30th July.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 31st July, 1945 will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 7th August, 1945, or they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents
Hongkong, 24th July, 1945.

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CARGO—SPECIAL SPECIES

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"President Fillmore" August 2
"President Cleveland" August 7

TO SAN FRANCISCO
"General Gordon" (via Shanghai) August 1
"President Cleveland" (via Manila) August 7
"General Meigs" (via Manila & Guam) August 21

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES
"President McKinley" (via Kobe and Honolulu) July 28
"President Jefferson" (via Kobe) August 7
"President Madison" (via Kobe & Yokohama) August 13

TO NEW YORK, BALTIMORE and BOSTON via PANAMA
"Furman Victory" (via San Francisco) August 12
"President Tyler" (via San Francisco) Sept. 12

ROUND-THE-WORLD
VIA MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, SUEZ, ALEXANDRIA, NAPLES, GENOA, MARSEILLES, NEW YORK and BOSTON.

"President Fillmore" (calls Karachi) August 3
"President Monroe" (calls Havana) August 17
"Louis M. Howe" (calls Karachi) August 20

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Northwest Airlines
Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Inc.
St. George Bldg. Tel. Nos. 28172/28175

American Pioneer Line
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"COURSER" Aug. 2
"PIONEER WAVE" Aug. 31

Sailings to Manila
"COURSER" Aug. 3
"PIONEER WAVE" Sept. 1

Sailings to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Other Atlantic Ports via Panama Canal.
—Special Cargo Oil Tanks—

"STAGHOUND" Due Aug. 4 Sails Aug. 8
"RESOLUTE" Due Aug. 7 Sails Aug. 8

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m.s. "ROSEVILLE" 6th SEPT.

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m.s. "ROSEVILLE" 31st JULY
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M.S. "MALACCA"
loading 1st August

for
COLOMBO, ADEN, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, GENOA, TANGIER, CASABLANCA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, OSLO, GOTHENBURG AND COPENHAGEN

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M.V. HEMLAND Mid Sept.

HOMEWARDS TO EUROPE

M.V. NAGARA 24th August

For

ADEN, GENOA, MARSEILLES, CASABLANCA, ANTWERP,
ROTTERDAM, (AMSTERDAM), HAMBURG,
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ARRIVALS**FROM ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST**

S.S. "STEEL DIRECTOR" Discharging H.K. 24th July
S.S. "STEEL ARCHITECT" 24th Aug.

SAILINGS TO ATLANTIC COAST via PANAMA

S.S. "CAPE SAN MARTIN" loading H.K. 27th July
S.S. "STEEL ADVOCATE" end Aug.

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HOUSING POLICY CRITICISM

(Continued from Page 1)

however small and simple, by their recent record in tenancy and by the care lavished on beautifying their little huts and gardens at Ma Tau Chung.

Non-Profit-Making Society

"What the Social Welfare Council would like to see established is a non-profit-making Housing Society, incorporated under Government, on the lines which have proved very successful in many parts of England, providing single or two-roomed dwellings with kitchen and other conveniences. "If only the capital were forthcoming there is good reason to believe that the land would be held on reasonable terms for such a scheme. Under proper management and with safeguards against overcrowding and sub-letting this would meet the needs of many of the most useful, deserving citizens of Hong Kong, and in turn it would free many other buildings from quite improper use as dwellings and enable them to be rehabilitated for their proper purposes.

"If such an independent Housing Society (or indeed Societies) could provide permanently and on a large scale what is our very small and temporary fashion we have proved by the example of Ma Tau Chung, it would thus help to the welfare organisations to help in providing the education, recreation and other cultural needs of the people, which at present so often go to the wall in this mad scramble for a roof over one's head."

Not So Gruesome

Referring to the white collar worker, Mr. Hugh Bragg said that his story is not so gruesome nor as sordid, but the burden is grievous, nevertheless. He added: "You have just heard of the afflictions of the poorer classes of our population caused by the acute housing shortage. The burden is also, hence by the white collar worker in this colony. Perhaps his story is not so gruesome nor as sordid, but the burden is grievous nevertheless.

"Recently a man endeavoured to secure a loan of HK\$1,500 with which he and a friend would have been able to secure a share in a small flat. This man has a family of four children, the eldest of whom is a girl of 15 years of age. They now share one room in a Chinese tenement which serves as living room, bedroom, kitchen and bathroom. Had he been in a position to pay the money demanded, his family would now be occupying two rooms.

"Another case is of a family with one young child. The man

earns HK\$600 a month. As he was unable to produce HK\$4,000 key money for a flat, he is compelled to live in crowded conditions. Both these cases are typical of the hardships experienced by many of the local residents of the Colony.

No Better Off

"Unscrupulous landlords and rapacious principal tenants make it impossible for the local man, with no capital and earning between HK\$500 and HK\$1,000 a month, to obtain any reasonable accommodation. He is no better off trying to get into a new flat. "The Landlords and Tenancy Ordinance does not cover new premises and under the guise of deposits or contributions, key money is collected with impunity and the landlord recovers a substantial percentage of his initial outlay besides a handsome return on the balance of his capital. A contribution of \$35,000 towards the cost of a new flat with a monthly rent of \$500 is considered very reasonable today.

"A little over two years ago it was suggested that Government should sponsor a scheme for the building of a Co-operative Home Building Society. The objects of the scheme were:-

a. To provide urgently-needed homes for the white collar worker.
b. To provide houses at reasonable prices and to arrest the tendency for rentals to rise rapidly.
c. To encourage people to own a part of the Colony in the hope that they might take a more active interest in its affairs, as Hong Kong had recently been promised a measure of self government.

"It was hoped that several schemes of this nature might be embarked upon simultaneously, and that they would eventually include housing for the working class men.

"In those days money was less plentiful in the Colony and it was hoped that financial assistance might be forthcoming from Government. Failing an actual loan it was thought that it might be possible for Government to guarantee a loan to a Building Society as is done by the State Government in Australia. Government decided that no financial support could be given to the scheme, but promised to provide land on reasonable terms.

"At a public meeting held last year a committee was elected to organise a Home-Building Society and to investigate the possibilities of securing funds to loan to prospective clients. The demand for housing was great but all the efforts of the Committee to secure funds proved to be of no avail.

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Quarrel On Legislators' Allowances

Nanking, July 24.

A serious quarrel was developing today between the Legislative Yuan—China's parliament—and the National Assembly, whose delegates are now openly challenging the authority of the legislators to increase their own allowances in excess of what is due to them as ordinary Government employees.

A group of 300 Assembly men now in Nanking today adopted a resolution to call for an urgent session of the National Assembly on January 1, 1949, when they propose, among other things, to counter the action taken by the legislators.

It is assumed, however, that before the decision to call an earlier convention can become valid, an effort will have to be made to get more Assembly men to sign the proposal until a quorum is reached.

In support of the proposal to convene the Assembly in January, the delegates advanced the reason that in view of the worsening National situation, it was their duty also to help avert a crisis by sitting in session. At the same time it was also decided to declare the action of the Legislative Yuan as "dictatorial and unconstitutional" in "arbitrarily" raising the allowances of its members.

Objections had been raised by some legislators, stating that the question should be referred to a joint conference of the President, the Vice-President, the grand judges, and the presidents and vice-presidents of the Legislative and Control Yuan, but they were overruled by a majority vote. Reuter-AAP.

SHORT-COMINGS IN TRADE COOPERATION

Paris, July 24.

Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, United States Economic Co-operation Administration chief, said at a press conference here today that in his opinion "we have not yet seen evidence of the kind of economic co-operation to achieve maximum recovery."

"I think there is still a long way to go."

Asked by journalists whether he would give details of specific short-comings, Mr. Hoffman said: "I would rather not discuss details at the moment. I would much rather have a clearer picture after tomorrow's conference."

Mr. Hoffman is to meet Cabinet ministers of the 16 nations participating in the Marshall aid tomorrow.

Mr. Hoffman said: "One of the pledges which the United States took most seriously was that made by the 16 nations to put forth the maximum effort of economic co-operation."

"Unless that pledge is met, there will not be the degree of economic recovery that is desirable."

"Ridiculous" Charges

Mr. Hoffman said that no charge was more ridiculous than that the United States was using the Marshall plan to get rid of surplus stocks.

"If we have surpluses," Mr. Hoffman said, "they are being offered to the nations because these stocks are good food. In America, there is great concern because we are using many items which are in short supply."

-Reuter.

To MACAO

BY CHINA NAVIGATION CO.'S

M.V. "WUSUEH"**SPECIAL ROUND TRIP**

Leaves Hong Kong 12.30 p.m. 31st July.
Leaves Macao 5.00 p.m. 1st August.

Inclusive Round Trip Fare: Saloon HK\$75
Cabin Class HK\$45

(Fare includes all meals on board and one night on board in Macao)

Single Fare: Saloon Berthed \$30 unberthed \$25
Cabin Class berthed \$20 unberthed \$15

(Excludes meals, etc.)

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sails 9th Aug. for Straits, Bombay and London via Suez.

M.V. TREVETHOR

due 17th Aug. from UK & Continent

sails 20th Aug. for Shanghai & Japan

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LAST SEASON'S 'GATES' PUT IN HEALTHY POSITION

The healthy position of the Hong Kong Football Club last season was due largely to the gate receipts from soccer matches and the favourable arrangements with the Hong Kong Football Association and with the Sing Tao Sports Club for the use of the ground.

This was stated by Mr. D. Black at the annual general meeting of the Hong Kong Football Club on Friday.

Chinese Soccer Team Fit

Ustridge, July 22. China's Olympic soccer team is remarkably fit despite its journey when it arrived in Hong Kong from Calcutta today, its arrival having been delayed by transport difficulties in India.

They are losing no time in getting down to training for an afternoon's rest, they begin practice early tomorrow, Lee Wai-tung, said he had arranged friendly matches in some of the other competing teams, including the United States.

At present, the strength of the team is unknown to us, but in a few days we should be able to see fairly well where we stand, particularly if we can arrange some friendly matches," said.

The Chinese team is regarded as a formidable one. It is the only one of the Hong Kong teams which played here with success last year.

P. C. C. Young, manager and in charge of the Chinese team, believes the players to be stronger than the team of last year. He said the team's record in the last few months is impressive.

Since it left China on April 30, the team has played 35 matches, 27 of which were won, 5 drawn, and 3 lost. The team's record in the last few months is impressive.

Of these, 11 won 25 games, drew 5, and lost five. Its form during the last few days will be watched particularly by the players, who have already experienced the quality of some of the members.

Tomorrow, the entire Chinese team will move from the camp to permanent quarters in a school area, Wanchai, where the only event will take place—Rugby.

Title Fight A Sell-Out

Promoter Jack Solomon announced today that for the first time in British boxing history, every ticket to an open air fight had been sold before the date of the fight. All 40,000 tickets for the world light-heavy weight title fight next Monday between Lesnevich and Freddie Mills had been bought.

Experts predict that the fight will bring in about £75,000. Solomon said that the fight will not be broadcast because the 250 fee offered by the British Broadcasting Corporation was inadequate. —Associated Press.

GOOD FORM!

London, July 24. The only woman at Gibraltar's simple training centre, Miss Pong of Korea, was losing weight when the American coach, an American coach, saw her. "She is a good form in dress," he remarked. The 17-year-old lass was stripped of her outer garments. "She has a good form in dress," he remarked. —Associated Press.

WINS GOLF TOURNAMENT

Hurrogate, July 23. Robert Virengo of Argentina won the North British Empire 100 guineas golf tournament today with an aggregate score of 7 for 72 holes, including a last and record of 85, equalling the race record. —United Press.

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Keen Dart Contest

After an extremely keen and close contest, the Garrison Sportsmen, playing darts at home on Friday night, just beat the Dockyard Changemen by the odd point.

With Sergeants Waters, Roberts, Evans, Bacon and W. O. J. Illman, beating Messrs. A. Jones, W. May, L. Stevens, P. O. Baldwin and F. Jones respectively, and Messrs. J. Nicholson, W. Lewis, J. Sadler, and G. Cosins beating Sgts. Moore, Crawford, Fitzgibbon, and W. O. Partcliffe in the individual games, the score stood at Sergeants 10, Changemen 11 points, until the nine aside final decided which team to both sides wanting "Double 4".

Sergeant Evans became the hero of the evening when he stepped in to apply the 'coup de grace'.

Committee appointed for the purpose.

A letter has been received from the President, the Hon. Mr. Arthur Morse, who is at present at home on leave, in which he states that he has purchased a cup for a series of inter-colonial matches between Hong Kong and Shanghai. We are very grateful to Mr. Morse for his continued interest in the Club affairs.

During the year the donors of the original "Blarney Stone" Shield which was lost during the war, presented the Club with a replica. Our most grateful thanks are due to the old members of the "Blarney Stone" mess—C. B. Robertson, Nick Carter and Co. for their generosity and continued interest in the Club.

Officers Elected

The acquisition of these trophies and the games held to decide who will be the holders, add interest to the Club year.

The following were the members of the Committee elected. President:—Hon. Mr. A. Morse, C.B.E.

Vice-President:—Mr. W. Gerard.

Chairman:—Mr. D. Black.

Hon. Secretary:—Mr. K. Forrow.

Members of the Committee:—J. Feistad, K. Waley, and Mr. Albino, J. Henderson, J. W. Cartell, Dr. Selby, A. Taylor, B. Mansell and J. Bradley.

NZ APPLICATION FOR 1950 GAMES WELCOMED

New Zealand's application to stage the revival of the British Empire Games in 1950 has been welcome news to a number of athletes in Hong Kong. The Colony's desire to take part in these Games came from the Hong Kong Football Association when several Council members in England last year made enquiries as to the possibility of Hong Kong taking part.

At several meetings of the local Football Association the possibility of Hong Kong being represented was mentioned. The engagement of a professional coach, was, in addition to raising the standard of soccer in the Colony, to enable a football team to be sufficiently well trained to represent Hong Kong.

Before Hong Kong can be represented in the Games it will be necessary to have an Association or Federation to which all the other associations would be affiliated. This Federation would be the controlling body of all sports in Hong Kong.

Federation Needed

Hon. Mr. A. Morse, who takes a personal interest in most sports in Hong Kong, was keen to have such a federation. As chairman of the Victoria Recreation Club he attended several meetings at which representatives of other swimming clubs were present, in an endeavour to form a Hong Kong Swimming Association which would control swimming in Hong Kong.

We have our football, cricket, tennis, badminton, hockey, basketball and lawn bowls association. We still need an athletic association and a swimming association.

If these associations could get together and form a central body to control all amateur sports in the Colony, there is no reason why Hong Kong should not be represented in several branches of sports at the Empire Games.

With the exception of football and basketball it would not be necessary to send a large number of athletes. Singapore is being represented by one individual at the Olympic Games.

Proper Training

Promising youngsters who have just left school could be taken in hand and with proper training and coaching in the next two years, some should be worthy to represent Hong Kong.

There are other matters to be taken into consideration such as the qualification of athletes to represent Hong Kong and the question of finances. These points could be discussed later.

The British Empire Games were inaugurated in Canada in 1930 and were last held in Sydney in 1938.

The Macao Police football team will be visiting Hong Kong in the first week of September, at the invitation of the Hong Kong Police for the annual Inter-force football game.

It is also hoped to arrange a game between the Combined Forces and the Rest of the Colony.

Last Easter, Hong Kong beat Macao by the only goal scored by the Hong Kong team were well entertained during their three-day stay there.

J. C. G.

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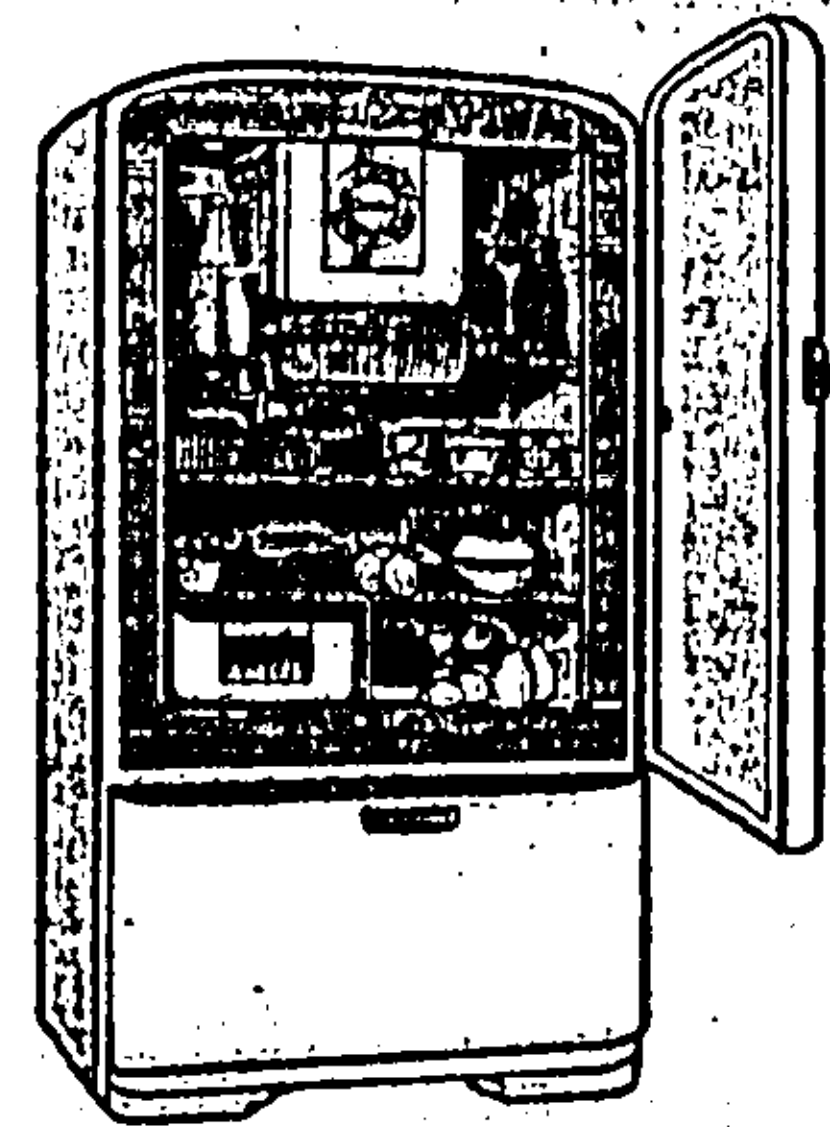
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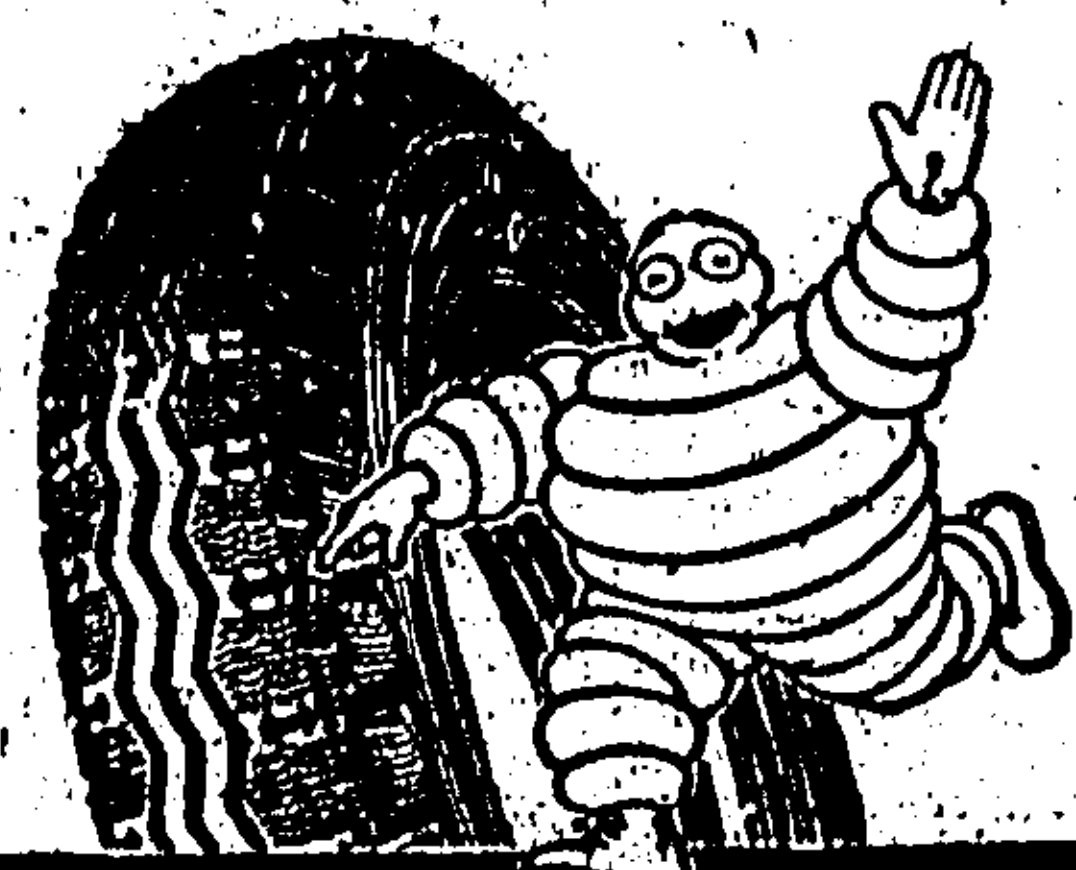
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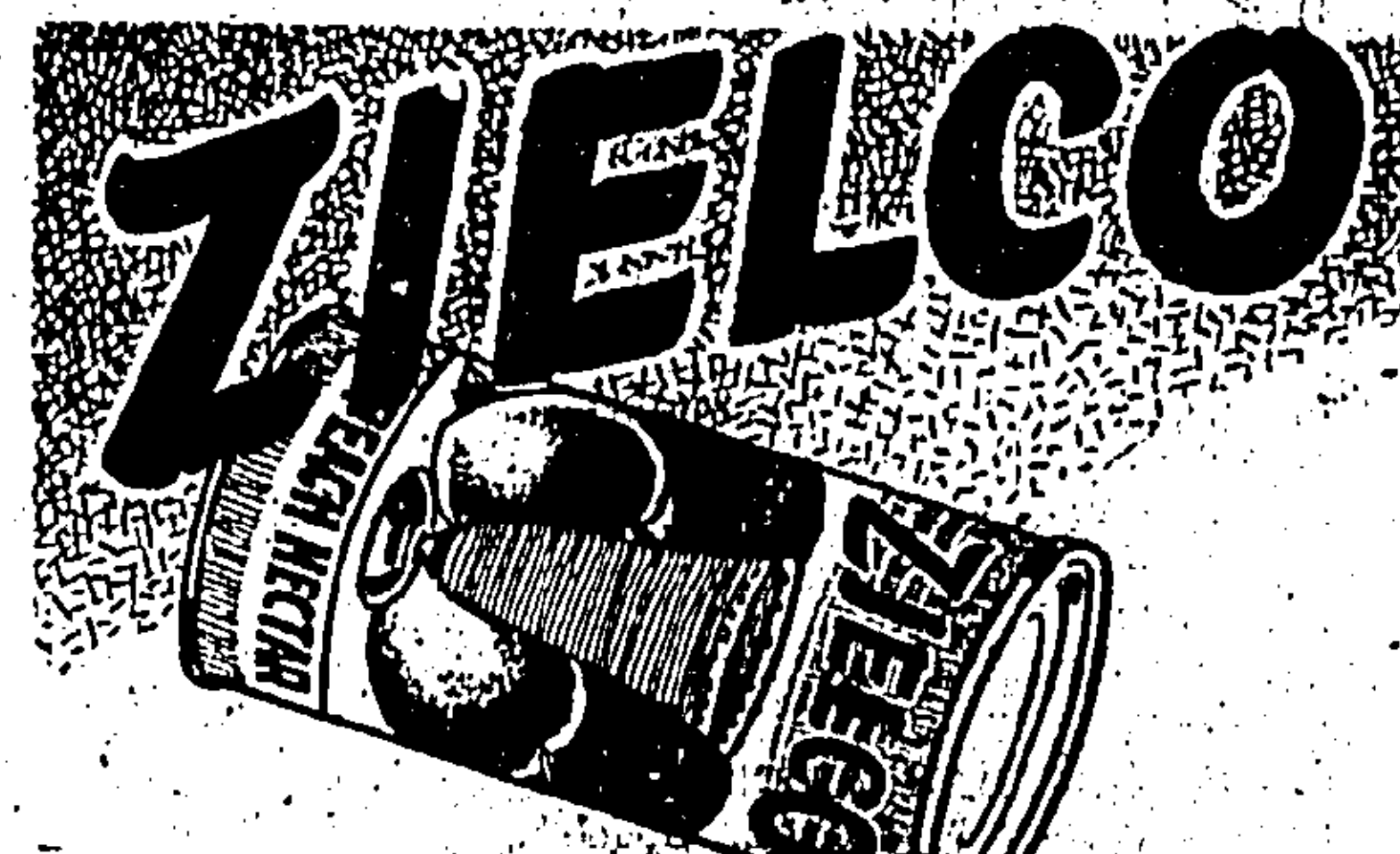
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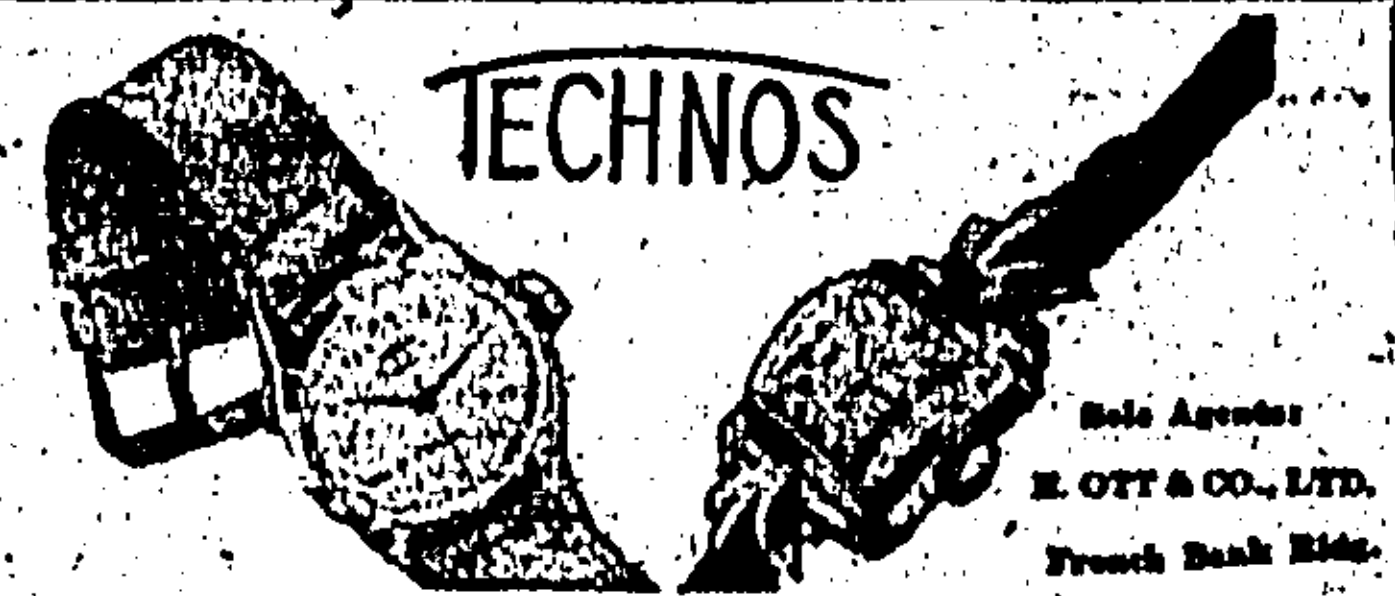
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HONG KONG SUNDAY HERALD

HONG KONG, SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1948.



DRAW FOR OLYMPIC SWIMMING

London, July 23.
Interest in the Olympic Games heightened as the draw was made for one of the most popular events—swimming—for men and women—at the Swimming Federation's offices.

The United States, Canada, Mexico and Bermuda teams are heavily engaged in the five events for men, and the four for women, as well as for the four diving events and the two relay races.

The world's two fastest swimming sprinters—Alexander Jany, the youthful French giant, and A. R. Ford, of the United States—are unlikely to meet till the final of the 100 metres as they are drawn respectively in the first and sixth heats, which they should win comfortably.

Entries for this race total 46 in six heats, the same as for the 400-metre free style.

The figures for the other men's races are:
1,500 metres—40 entries in five heats.
200 metres breast stroke—28 in five heats.
100 metres back stroke—42 in six heats.

Eight countries will contest the first heat of the men's 800 metres relay, and seven the second heat. Sixty-one divers will contest the two men's diving contests.

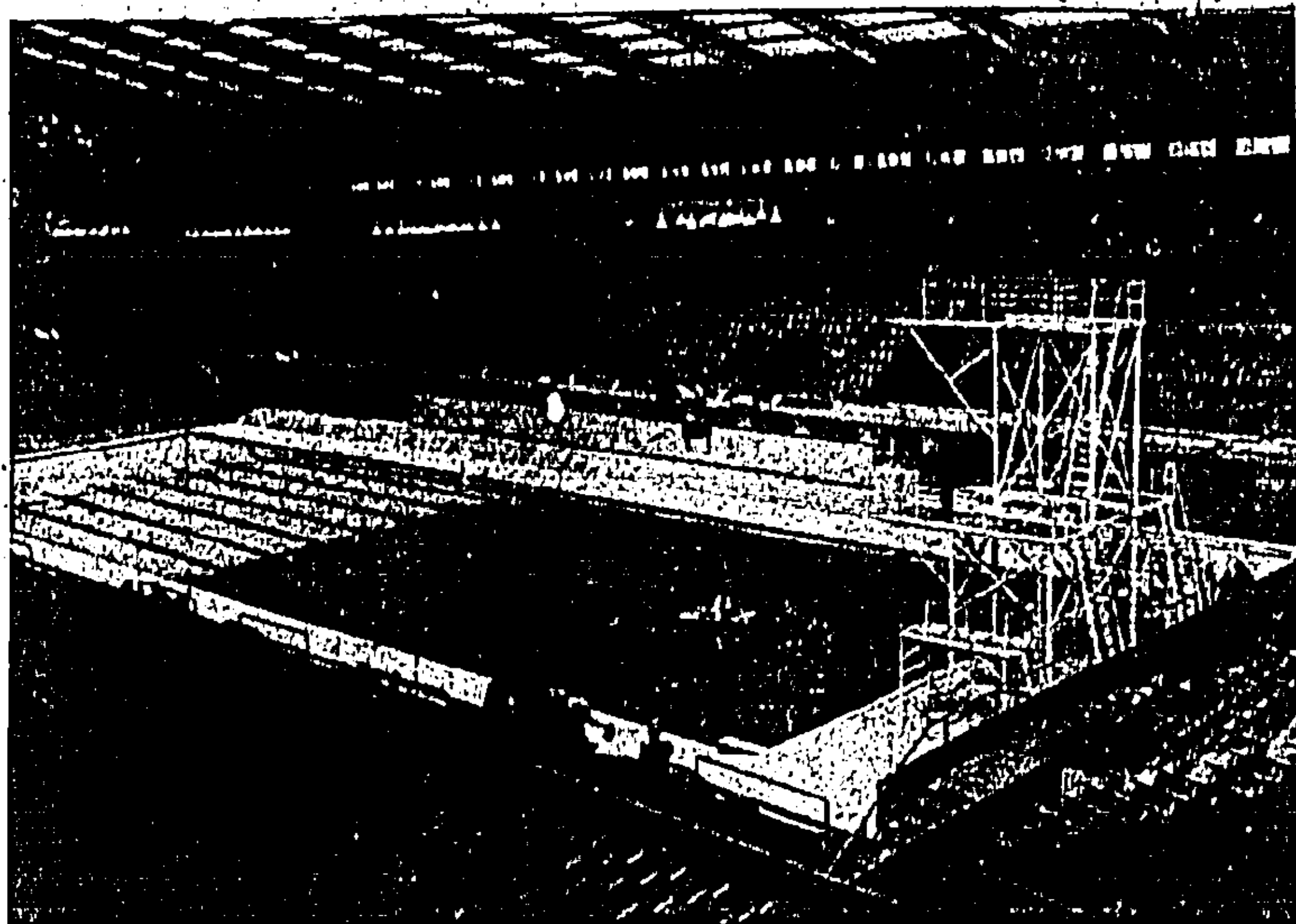
Entries for the women's events are fewer—35 in five heats for the 100 metres free style, 29 in four heats for the 100 metres back stroke, 22 in three heats for the 200 metres breast stroke, and 23 in three heats for the 400 metres free style.

Thirty women will compete for two diving titles.—Reuter.

CEILING PRICE FOR BEER

One ceiling price for all brands of beer was announced in the Government Gazette yesterday—HK\$1.50 a pint and HK\$2.50 a quart.

The controlled price of Dutch evaporated milk has been fixed at HK\$1 for a 14-ounce tin.



OLYMPIC ROW FIZZLES OUT

London, July 23.

The first threat of any major row over the 1948 Olympics fizzled out tonight when convoys of big red and green buses evacuated teams of several nations from the camps at Richmond and Uxbridge.

At least ten nations had protested strongly to the Olympic housing chiefs against such an unsettling move so close to the start of the Games. But the move was carried out without fuss.

Except, that is, for the mysterious disappearance from the Richmond camp of nine national flags and the large Olympic banner which for a week had fluttered in the middle of the camp from its 30-foot staff.

Most people in the camp were positive tonight that the flags had been taken as a bad-tempered protest against the move, but Olympic officials preferred to think they had been swiped by souvenir hunters.

Nothing had emerged tonight from an earlier rumour flying round Olympic circles that be-

cause of the unpopular evacuation one team had threatened to withdraw and even had a plane standing by to take it home.

U.S. Confidence

In fact, everybody tonight had accepted the housing chiefs' explanation that the school accommodation had been fixed a long time ago and that any interference with the plan might mean an awkward breakdown in feeding arrangements.

Groups of athletes at Richmond burst into cheerful song as the buses bore them away to their new "homes."

From this camp nine athletes from Ceylon, one from Singapore, one from Malia, three from British Guiana and 15 from Bermuda moved to the Wembley County School, 113 from Mexico moved to the Preston Major School; 45 from Pakistan went to the Acton County School; 15 from Greece were taken to the Greenford County School; and seven New Zealanders moved to Willesden, where they are to be joined tomorrow by 45 Australians.

Dean Cromwell, coach of the United States Olympic track and field team, predicted today victory for his team in at least four events. He told a group of reporters, including representatives of the British press, he "did not know anybody who could beat the American pole-vaulters, high jumpers, broad jumpers or shot-putters."

While declaring he "preferred to wait until the events at Wembley Stadium next week" before predicting the finish of other events, Cromwell was inclined to be skeptical about reports of brilliant "unknowns" from other countries.

Jumper's Feet

Jack Mendonca, coach of the boxing team, also was in a mood for victory predictions. He said: "This team is the best we have ever taken to the Olympics."

Col F. R. Weber, leader of the U.S. team in the modern pentathlon, gave his team only an "outside chance" to win. He said: "We have a good chance of winning a silver medal and I think all our men will be among the 10 best."

Bob Kipphut, coach of the men's swimming team, predicted that Joe Yerdeur and Bob Sobel would score a clean sweep in the 200 metre breast-stroke and also forecast victory in the relay.

Vern McGrew, the United States high jumper, gave a pointer to his Olympic prospects today when at Uxbridge, he cleared six feet seven inches in a practice jump.

William Albans, who represents the United States in the hop, step and jump, and says he "just loosened up" on the high jump, cleared six feet six inches.

Edith McKenney, of Jamaica, ran a practice 300 yards with Dennis Shors, of South Africa, and won by two yards in 30.1 seconds.—Reuter and United Press.

Fit To Drink

Empire Pool, Wembley, July 24.

Every drop of the 700,000 gallons of water in which the Olympic athletes will swim and live is fit to drink, the Olympic Swimming Organisers claimed today.

An official at this beautiful 200 foot by 60 foot pool (above) filled with water now for the first time since before the war, said that the water was tested for bacteria at frequent regular intervals.

"After the last test, we filled some glasses from the pool, and gave them to several of the Argentine swimmers," the official said. "They drank it and said it was excellent."

Water flows constantly through filters and is heated to a permanent temperature of 73 degrees Fahrenheit.—United Press.

Golden Gloves Fights

Followers of boxing will be glad to learn that the sponsors of the Golden Gloves Fights have drawn up an attractive programme for the second or third week of next month.

The main fight of the evening will be a six round welterweight bout between Pulling, the well-known Service boxer, and Rocky Thompson, who has so far done well in the local ring.

Red Biggs, who gave Pulling a good fight last winter, will be meeting an opponent from Tientsin.

Other boxers taking part will be Lucky Santos, Edward Maon, Alfy Morales, Tommy Abraham, Albert Linick and several Chinese boxers, among whom will be Tang Chee-hon of the Hong Kong Police, who won every fight last year.

It is hoped to stage these fights in the open air, but if satisfactory arrangements cannot be made they will take place at the China Fleet Club.

An inter-school tournament will be held some time later. The proceeds of this tournament will be donated to local charities.

Other tournaments will be arranged later and all interested are requested to communicate with J. Rainey, Post Office Box 1804.

BASEBALL

New York, July 23.

Today's baseball scores:
Chicago White Sox 11 5 0
Boston Red Sox 13 13 2
White Sox: p. Wight, Wotblatt, Person; c. Tresh.

Red Sox: p. Harris; c. Tresh.
Detroit Tigers 11 12 1
Washington Senators 5 7 1
Tigers: p. Overmire, Gray, Benton; Trues; c. Swift.

Senators: p. Hackner, Candlin, Wotblatt; c. Early.
New York Giants 5 8 1
Chicago Cubs 0 5 3
Giants: p. Jansen; c. Cooper.

Cubs: p. Meyer; Borowy; c. McCullough.
Philadelphia Phillies 6 14 1
Cincinnati Reds 1 8 1
Phillies: p. Roberts; c. Semlick.

Reds: p. Fox Peterson; c. Lemas; United Press.

New York, July 23.
Sol Strauss, acting head of the 20th Century Sporting Club, said today that he planned to match Kid Galivan, the Cuban welterweight, with Livio Minella, of Italy, in the Madison Square Garden ring on Thursday, Sept. 2.

If Galivan makes a good showing in this bout, he will be offered a "title match" with the world's welterweight champion, Ray Robinson, later in September or in October.—Reuter.

Australia Knocks Up 355 For Eight: England Ahead By 141

Leeds, July 24.

At the tea interval in the third days' play in the Fourth Test here today Australia had scored 355 runs for eight wickets in reply to England's first innings score of 496.

Resuming their first innings this morning, the Australians had made 204 for four wickets at lunch time.

When the gates were opened for the third day's play in the fourth Test cricket match, the waiting crowd had grown to 20,000 and soon afterwards, every seat, except some which were reserved, was occupied and a few thousand spectators were seated on the grass boundary.

It was confidently anticipated that a new record of 40,000 people would see today's play, 10,000 more than on each of the first two days.

Half an hour before play was due to start the skies had cleared and as Bradman walked out to "inspect the pitch the sun was shining and there were indications of a fine day. In spite of earlier rain, the pitch showed no sign of moisture.

There were more than 30,000 present when Bradman received the first ball of the day from Hedder on the newly cut pitch. He took two from the second delivery—a no ball from Hedder but the fifth rose from a good length and struck him in the stomach.

Bradman doubled up but returned his innings after a minute's rest during which he was massaged by some of the England team. Bradman was still in pain at the end of the over. He leaned heavily on his bat and limped badly as he walked about the crease.

Then came knocks for Australia, because Pollard dismissed both Hassett and Bradman in three balls. Hassett played his first ball in the middle of the bat, but the second lifted sharply, struck the shoulder of his bat and went straight to Crapp at second slip. Two wickets were down for 65 and the crowd roared.

A moment later they burst into a storm of wild excitement for Bradman was out. Miller drove the first ball he received for three, but to the next a shade short of length, Bradman played back, completely missed his stroke and down went his off stump.

His head low, Bradman walked out while Pollard dismissed the congratulatory of his jubilant colleagues. There was little doubt that Pollard had received help from the pitch and the rather heavy atmosphere.

Sometimes the ball lifted, as did the one which dismissed Hassett. Other times it went through extra fast and rather low. Such a delivery got rid of Bradman.

A desperate position faced 10-year-old Neil Harvey, youngest of six cricketing brothers, in his first Test against England. He ran off the mark with a square drive and showed no signs of nerves in the tense situation.

Harvey continued to play confidently and by a nice variety of strokes reached double figures after batting for 20 minutes. Both batsmen refused to concentrate on defence. Whenever the hittable ball came along they produced the stroke required and runs came at a good pace, 101 going up in five minutes under two hours.

Harvey flashed out a beautiful off-drive off Pollard and when Laker replaced Hedder, bowling off-breaks round the wicket, Miller went down on one knee and pulled the first ball for six.

So rapidly did runs come that the stand reached 50 in 40 minutes. Harvey, being a left-hander, found more difficulty with Laker than did Miller, who tried to help his partner by hitting Laker off his length.

Twice in three balls he lifted off-breaks over mid-off's head for four and the stand advanced to 71 as the result of an hour's association. At this point Pollard was given his first rest after sending down ten overs for 40 runs and capturing two wickets.

England's bowling problems now began to reveal themselves. Cranstoun kept a good length but did not look dangerous and any earlier moisture on the turf had disappeared, making the

pitch ideal for batting. The third stand between Miller and Harvey reached 100 in 85 minutes but at 139 the pair were separated. When Yardley went on at 181 Miller drove him to the on and off for boundaries but the last ball of the over got his wicket.

The circumstances of the dismissal were astonishing and even unfortunate for Miller. Yardley sent down an over-pitched ball outside the leg stump. Miller swung round swiftly and attempted a mighty hit to square leg.

The ball just touched either bat or glove before striking the wicketkeeper, Evans, who had moved across, on the top of the head. It bounced into the air and Edrich, at short fine leg, hurried himself forward and took the ball with both hands inches from the ground.

This mishap for Australia came at a time when the batsmen were completely on top of the attack. In 95 minutes the two men added 121 by brilliant and spectacular stroke play. Miller's 58 included two sixes and seven fours.

Harvey and Loxton played out time to lunch, which was taken at 204 for four.

Australia Far From Subdued

Leeds, July 23.

England's score of 496 all out was their highest Test score ever against Australia at Leeds, the previous best being 391 in 1930.

Australia were far from subdued in the fourth Test, and hit back to great effect. England's batting collapsed after a third wicket partnership of 155 by Edrich and Hedder.

The Aussies looked a demoralised side at one time, but after lunch began a fighting recovery. The last eight English wickets fell for only 73 runs.

Besder figured in his second century partnership in successive Test innings, while Edrich's grand knock was a mixture of rigid defence and glorious drives.

The breaking of the partnership was a great tonic to Australia's bowlers, and nobody was able to stop the rot.

England's innings lasted 10 hours and 10 minutes. In the 75 minutes remaining for play, Australia scored 62 for one wicket.

The first Aussie wicket (Morris)

SCOREBOARD

ENGLAND: First Innings
Hutton, b. Lindwall, 8
Washbrook, c. Lindwall, b. Johnston, 16
Edrich, c. Morris, b. Johnston, 11
Besder, c. and b. Johnston, 11
Compton, c. Siggers, b. Lindwall, 2
Yardley, b. Miller, 2
Cranston, b. Loxton, 1
Evans, c. Hassett, b. Loxton, 1
Laker, c. Siggers, b. Loxton, 1
Pollard, not out, 1
Extras, 1
Total, 496

BOWLING
O M R
Lindwall 38 10 70
Miller 17.1 2 43
Johnston 38 13 86
Toshack 35 6 112
Loxton 26 4 55
Johanson 33 9 89
Morris 5 0 20
Byes 2; Legbyes 8; Wide 1; No-balls 1.

AUSTRALIA: 1st Innings
Morris, c. Cranston, b. Besder, 1
Hassett, c. Crapp, b. Pollard, 1
Bradman, b. Pollard, 1
Miller, c. Edrich, 1
Harvey, b. Laker, 11
Loxton, b. Yardley, 9
Ian Johnston, c. Cranston, b. Laker, 1
Lindwall, not out, 1
Siggers, c. Evans, b. Laker, 2
Extras, 2
Total (for eight), 35

—Reuter.

FORCED LANDING OF AIR FRANCE SKYMASTER

Rhodes, July 23.
An Air France DC-4 transport with 60 passengers made an emergency landing today while en route from London to Rhodes.

The plane was enroute from Saigon to Paris. It landed safely on a small runway which never before has been used for a four-engine plane.

The pilot said that oil was leaking so badly from the plane that he could not try to reach a large landing field at Kalathos. The plane will remain in Rhodes until Sunday.—United Press.



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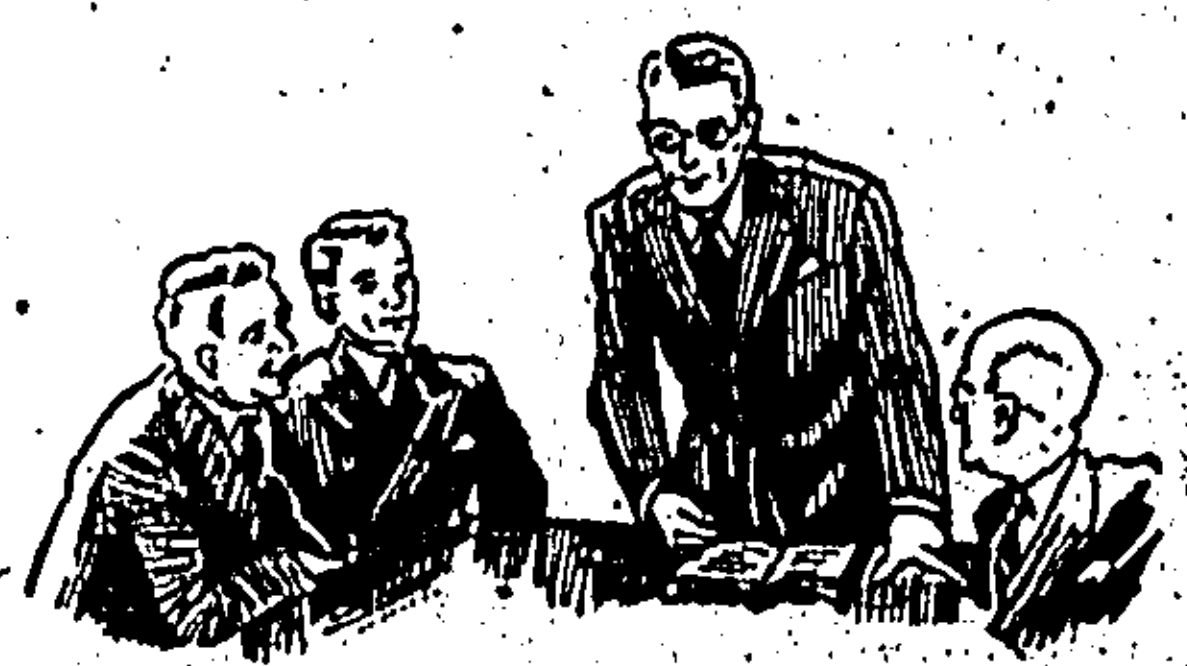
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